



WHO'S WHO

AMONG

INDIAN
PRINCES



RAJAS
AND
CHIEFS



NOBLES



1941-42

INDEX.

	Page No.
INDIA H.E. The Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy and Governor-General of	1207
ASSAM H.E. Sir Robert N. Reid, Governor of ..	1208
BENGAL H.E. Sir John A. Herbert, Governor of ..	1209
BIHAR H.E. Sir Thomas A. Stewart, Governor of ..	1210
BOMBAY H.E. Sir Roger Lumley, Governor of ..	1211
C. P. & BERAR .. H.E. Sir Henry Joseph Twynam, Governor of ..	1212
MADRAS H.E. The Hon. Sir Arthur Oswald J. Hope, Governor of	1213
N.W.F.P. H.E. Sir George Cunningham, Governor of ..	1214
ORISSA H.E. Sir William Hawthorne Lewis, Governor of	1215
THE PUNJAB .. H.E. Sir Bertrand James Glancy, Governor of.	1216
SIND H.E. Sir Hugh Dow, Governor of ..	1217
THE UNITED PRO- VINCES H.E. Sir Maurice G. Hallett, Governor of ..	1218

RULING PRINCES.

(With Salutes.)

ALWAR H.H. The Maharaj Saheb of	1219
BAHAWALPUR .. H.H. The Nawab Saheb Bahadur of	1220
BALASINOR H.H. The Nawab Saheb of	1221
BANGANAPALLE .. Nawab Mir Fazle Ali Khan Bahadur of ..	1222
BARIA Major H.H. the Ruler of	1223
BARODA H.H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of	1224
„ Shrimant Maharajkumar Udaysinhrao Gaekwar of	1225
„ Shrimant Maharajkumar Khanderao Gaekwar of	1226
BARWANI H.H. The Rana Saheb of	1227
BENARES H.H. The Maharaja Saheb of	1228
BHAVNAGAR H.H. The Maharaja of	1229
BHOPAL { Lt.-Col. H.H. Nawab Sahib Bahadur of H.H. Princess Abida Sultan of } ..	1230
„ Major Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk Khan ..	1232
„ Major Nawabzada Rashid-uz-zafar Khan ..	1233
BHOR Raja Saheb of	1238
BIKANER Lt.-Gen. H.H. Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of ..	1234

INDEX—*contd.*RULING PRINCES—*contd.*Page
No.

BUNDI	H.H. The Maharao Raja Saheb of	1239
CHAMBA	H.H. The Raja Saheb of	1240
CHHOTA-UDEPUR	H.H. The Ruler of	1241
CHITRAL	Capt. H.H. Mehtar Saheb of	1242
COCHIN	H.H. The Maharaja of	1243
COOCH-BEHAR	H.H. The Maharaja of	1244
DATIA	H.H. The Maharaja of	1245
DEWAS (Jr.)	H.H. The Maharaja Saheb of	1246
DHAR	H.H. The Maharaja of	1247
DHARAMPUR	H.H. The Maharana of	1248
DHOLPUR	Lt.-Col. H.H. Maharaja Rana Bahadur of	1249
DHRANGADHRA	{ H.H. The Maharaja Saheb of Maharaj Kumar Saheb of }	1250
DHROL	H.H. The Thakore Saheb of	1252
DUNGARPUR	H.H. The Maharajadhiraj of	1253
FARIDKOT	Lt. H.H. The Raja Saheb of	1254
GWALIOR	H.H. The Maharaja Scindia of	1256
HYDERABAD	{ His Exalted Highness The Nizam of His Highness The Prince of Berar }	1259
IDAR	H.H. The Maharajadhiraj of	1263
INDORE	H.H. The Maharaja of	1264
JANJIRA	H H. The Nawab Saheb of	1268
JAORA	{ Lt.-Col. H.H. The Nawab Saheb of Nawabzada Mohammad Saheb of }	1266
JAWHAR	Shrimant Raja Saheb of	1269
JHALAWAR	Lt. H.H. The Maharaja Rana Bahadur of	1270
JODHPUR	Lt.-Col. H H. The Maharaja of	1271
JUNAGADH	{ H.H. The Nawab Saheb of Nawabzada Mahomed Dilaver Khanji }	1272
KALAT	Capt. H.H. The Khan of	1276
KAPURTHALA	{ Col. H H. The Maharaja of Tikka Raja Saheb of .. }	1274
KHAIRPUR	H H. The Mir of	1277
KISHANGARH	H.H. The Maharaja Saheb of	1278
KOLHAPUR .. ..	.. ..	1279
KOTAH	H.H. The Maharao of	1280
KUTCH	H H. The Maharao of	1281

INDEX—*contd.*

RULING PRINCES— <i>contd.</i>							Page No.
LIMBDI ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1282
LUNAWADA ..	..	H.H. The Rajaji Saheb of	..	..	..	..	1283
MAIHAR ..	..	Raja Sir Brijnath Singhji Deo Bahadur of	..	..	..	..	1284
MANDI ..	..	Capt. H.H. The Raja Saheb of	..	..	..	..	1285
MAYURBHANJ ..	..	The Maharaja Saheb of	..	..	..	..	1286
MORVI ..	{	H.H. The Maharaja of .. Maharaj Kumar Saheb of	..	}	..	..	1288
MUDHOL ..	..	Shrimant Raja Saheb of	..	..	..	..	1290
MYSORE ..	..	H.H. The Maharaja of	..	..	..	..	1291
NAGOD ..	..	Shrimant Raja Saheb of	..	..	..	..	1292
NARSINGARH ..	..	H.H. The Raja Saheb of	..	..	..	..	1293
NAWANAGAR ..	..	Major H.H. The Maharaja Jam Saheb of	..	..	..	..	1294
ORCHHA ..	..	H.H. The Maharaja of	..	..	..	..	1295
PALANPUR ..	..	H.H. The Nawab Saheb of	..	..	..	..	1296
PARTABGARH ..	..	H.H. The Maharaja of	..	..	..	..	1297
PATIALA ..	..	H.H. The Maharaja of	..	..	..	..	1298
PATNA ..	..	The Maharaja Saheb of	..	..	..	..	1300
PORBANDAR ..	..	H.H. The Maharaja Rana Saheb of	..	..	..	..	1301
RADHANPUR ..	..	H.H. The Nawab Saheb of	..	..	..	..	1302
RAJKOT ..	..	H.H. The Thakore Saheb of	..	..	..	..	1303
RAJPIPLA ..	..	Major H.H. The Maharaja of	..	..	..	..	1304
RAMPUR ..	..	Capt. H.H. The Nawab Saheb of	..	..	..	..	1305
RATLAM ..	{	Maj.-General H.H. The Maharaja Saheb of Shreemant Maharaj Kumar Saheb of	..	}	..	..	1306
REWA ..	{	H.H. The Maharaja of .. Maharaj Kumar Shri Martand Singhji of	..	}	..	..	1308
SACHIN ..	..	H.H. The Nawab Saheb of	..	..	..	..	1316
SANGLI ..	{	Capt. H.H. The Raja Saheb of Shrimant Yuvaraj Saheb of	..	}	..	..	1310
SANT ..	{	The Maharana Saheb of .. Maharajkumar Saheb of	..	}	..	..	1312
SIRMOOR ..	..	H.H. The Maharaja Bahadur of	..	..	..	..	1314
TONK ..	..	H.H. The Nawab Saheb of	..	..	..	..	1317
TRAVANCORE ..	..	H.H. The Maharaja Saheb of	..	..	..	..	1318
TRIPURA ..	..	H.H. The Maharaja of	..	..	..	..	1321
UDAIPUR ..	..	H.H. The Maharana of	..	..	..	..	1322
WANKANER ..	..	Capt. H.H. Maharana Raja Saheb of	..	..	..	..	1323

RULING RAJAS AND CHIEFS.

AKALKOT ..	.. Shrimant Raja Saheb of	1324
ATHMALLIK ..	.. Raja Shri Kishore Chandra Deo of	1326
BHADARWA ..	.. The Thakore Saheb of	1327
DARBHANGA ..	.. Maharajadhiraja of	1328
GARRAULI ..	.. Diwan Bahadur Chandra Bhan Singh of ..	1330
JAMKHANDI ..	.. Shrimant Raja Saheb of	1331
JASDAN ..	.. The Darbar Saheb of	1332
JATH ..	.. Sub-Lt. Shrimant Raja Saheb of	1333
KAWARDHA ..	.. Thakur Dharam Raj Singh of	1334
KEONJHAR ..	.. The Ruling Chief of	1335
KHAIRAGARH ..	.. The Raja Saheb of	1336
MANGROL ..	{ The Shaikh Saheb of Kumar Shree Shaikh Mahomed Nasiruddin, }	1338
MIRAJ JR. ..	.. The Ruling Chief of	1337
PALASNI ..	{ Rajparmar Shree Chandrasinhji Jitsinhji of Yuveraj Shree Sardarsinhji of }	1340
PATDI ..	.. Darbar Shri Naransinhji Saheb of	1342
PHALTAN ..	.. Capt. Shrimant Raja Saheb of	1343
SANDUR ..	.. Shrimant Raja Saheb of	1344
SURGUJA ..	.. Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh Deo of ..	1347
TALCHER ..	.. The Raja Saheb of	1348
THANADEVI ..	.. Darbar Shri Amrawala of	1349
VADIA ..	.. Darbar Shree Surajwala of	1350

NOBLES.

AJODHYA ..	.. Raja Jagdambika Pratap Narain Singh of ..	1351
AMOD ..	.. Nawab Sir Naharsingji Ishwarsingji of ..	1352
BHAGWATI Saran Singh, Rai Bahadur ..	.. ..	1353
BODOKHEMIDI ..	.. Sri Sri Ramchandra Ananga Bhima Deb of ..	1354
DALMIA Seth Ramkrishna ..	.. ..	1355
DINAJPUR ..	.. The Hon'ble Maharaja Jagdish Nath Roy of ..	1356
HARKISONDASS Lukhmidass ..	.. ..	1357
HIRALAL KALYANMAL, Rajya Bhushan, Rai Bahadur ..	.. ..	1358
JAGDISHGARH ..	.. Rai Bahadur Jagdish Narayan Singh of ..	1359

INDEX—concl'd.**NOBLES—cont'd.**

JAIRAZBHOY, MRS. Al Hajja K. K. Qassim Ali	.. .. .	1360
JEHANGIRABAD	.. Raja Sir Mohammad Ejaz-Rasul Khan of	1361
KERVADA	.. .. Rana Shree Mansinhji Bhasaheb of	1362
KOTWARA ESTATE	.. Raja Syed Sajid Husain of	1363
KUREISHY, Khan Bahadur Lt.-Col. H.M.H.	.. .. .	1364
LIAQAT HYAT KHAN, Nawab Sir	.. .. .	1365
MAHMUDABAD	.. Raja Muhammad Amir Ahmed Khan of	1366
MEHTA P. N.	.. .. .	1368
MOHAN SINGH Sardar Bahadur Sardar	.. .. .	1367
MUHAMMAD Musa Sait	.. .. .	1370
MUTHA Rao Bahadur Motilal Balmukund	.. .. .	1371
NANPARA	.. .. Raja Syed Mohammad Saadat Ali Khan of	1372
NAWAB GANJ	.. Sardar Nawazish Ali Khan Qizilbash of	1373
NAWAB MOIN-UD-DOWLA Bahadur of Hyderabad	.. .. .	1374
NAWAB SALAR JUNG Bahadur of Hyderabad	.. .. .	1375
NAWAB TILAWAT JUNG Bahadur of Hyderabad	.. .. .	1376
NEMIVANT Govind Rao	.. .. .	1377
PANCHAKOTE RAJ	.. Sri Sri Kalyan Prasad Singh Deo of	1378
PARLAKIMEDI	.. Capt. Maharaja Sri K. C. G. Narayana Deo of	1379
RAMGARH RAJ	.. Rajkumar Kamakshya Narain Singh of	1380
SAIYEDNA Taher Saifuddin Saheb, H.H. Sardar (Mullaji Saheb)	.. .. .	1384
SAYANA Diwan Bahadur Narayan Vithal	.. .. .	1385
VIZIANAGRAM	.. Maharaj Kumar Sir Vijaya of	1386
WAI	.. .. The Nawab Saheb of	1387
WALIUR RAHMAN Khan Bahadur Moulvi	.. .. .	1388
YUSUF, Nawab Sir Muhammad, Kt.	.. .. .	1389



INDIA: HIS EXCELLENCY
VICTOR ALEXANDER JOHN
HOPE, Marquess of Lin-
 lithgow, K.T., G.M.S.I., G.M.
 I.E., O.B.E., D.L., T.D., Viceroy
 and Governor-General of India.

Born : 24th Sept. 1887; eldest
 son of 1st Marquess and Hon
 Hersey de Moleyns, 3rd daughter
 of 4th Lord Ventry.

Succeeded father 1908.

Married : 1911, Doreen Maud,
 2nd daughter of Rt. Hon. Sir
 F. Milner, 7th Bt. Twin sons,
 three daughters *Hew*: s Earl
 of Hopetoun, q.v.

Educated : Eton.

Earl of Hopetoun, 1703; Vis-
 count Althrie, Baron Hope,
 1703; Baron Hopetoun (U.K.)
 1809; Baron Niddry (U.K.)
 1814; Lord Lieutenant of West

Lothian; Chairman of Market Supply Committee since 1933; Director
 of the Bank of Scotland, Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance
 Society, J. & P. Coats, Ltd., Scottish Agricultural Industries Ltd.,
 British Assets Trust Ltd.; President of Edinburgh and East of Scot-
 land College of Agriculture, Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Served European War, 1914-18 (despatches); and commanded 1st
 Lothians and Border Armoured Car Company, 1920-26; Civil Lord of
 the Admiralty, 1922-24; Deputy Chairman of Unionist Party Organi-
 sation, 1924-26; President of Navy League, 1924-31; Chairman, Depart-
 mental Committee on Distribution and Prices of Agricultural Produce,
 1923; Chairman, Royal Commission on Indian Agriculture, 1926-28;
 Chairman, Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform, 1933.
Assumed charge as Viceroy and Governor-General of India, April 1936.
Recreations : Golf, Shooting.

Address : The Viceroy's House, New Delhi and Viceregal Lodge, Simla.
Secretary to the Governor-General (Personal) and Private Secretary :

Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Military Secretary : Lt.-Col. B. Mac M. Mahon, D.S.O., M.C.

Surgeon : Lt.-Colonel H. H. Elliot, C.I.E., M.B.E., M.C., I.M.S.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H. F. General Sir ARCHIBALD PERCIVAL WAVEIL, K.C.B., C.B., C.M.G., M.C. (*Commander-in-
 Chief in India*)

The Hon'ble Sir JEREMY RAISMAN, CSI, C.I.E., KCSI (*Finance*)

The Hon'ble Sir REGINALD MAXWELL, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Home*)

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Sir A. RAMASWAMI MI DALIAR (*Commerce*)

The Hon'ble Sir ANDREW CLOW, CSI, C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (*Communications*)

The Hon'ble Sir HORMAJI P. MODY, K.B.E. (*Supplies*)

The Right Honourable Sir AKBAR HYDARI P.C., Kt. (*Information*)

The Hon'ble Dr. E. RAGHAVENDRA RAO (*Civil Defence*)

The Hon'ble Malik Sir FIROZ KHAN NOON, K.C.I.E. (*Labour*)

The Hon'ble Mr. M. S. ANJIA (*Indians Overseas*)

The Hon'ble Sir SULTAN AHMED, Kt. (*Law*)

The Hon'ble Mr. NALINI RANJAN SARKAR (*Education, Health and Lands*)





BIHAR: HIS EXCEL-
LENCY SIR THOMAS
ALEXANDRIE SHAWART,
K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Governor of Bihar.

Born: 26th February
1888.

Educated: George
Heriot's School, Edin-
burgh, and Edinburgh
University.

Married: 1914, Elsie,
daughter of Crandon Gill.

Entered Indian Civil
Service, 1911 and served

as Assistant Magistrate and Collector, U.P., 1912-18; Assistant Collector, Imperial Customs Service, 1919; Rice Commissioner, Rangoon, 1920; Collector of Customs, Rangoon, 1923; Collector of Customs, Madras, 1925; Collector of Customs, Bombay, 1928; Collector of Salt Revenue, 1932; Addl. Secretary, Commerce Department, Government of India, 1932; Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, 1934; Member of Council, 1937; Ag. Governor of Bihar, 1938.

Assumed charge as Governor of Bihar on 6th August 1939.

Address: Bihar Governor's Camp.

Secretary: Mr. W. G. Lacey, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Military Secretary: Major W. R. Lloyd-Jones.

ADVISERS.

Mr. R. E. Russell, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.: Appointment, Political, Judicial, Jails and Legislative.

Mr. E. R. J. R. Cousins, C.I.E., I.C.S.: Revenue, Education, Development and Employment, Local Self-Government, Medical, Public Health, Excise, Irrigation and Public Works.

BOMBAY: HIS EXCEL-
LENCY SIR LAWRENCE
ROGER LUMLEY, G.C.I.E.,
T.D., Governor of Bombay.

Born: 27th July 1896; 2nd and only surviving son of late Brigadier-General Hon. Osbert Lumley, C.M.G. and late Constance Eleanor, O.B.E., e.d. of Captain Eustace John Wilson Patten, 1st Life Guards, and Emily Constantia, daughter of Rev. Lord John Thynne, Nephew and heir of 10th Earl of Scarborough, q.v.

Married: 1922, Katharine Isobel, daughter of late R. F. McEwen of Marchmont, Berwickshire, and Bardrochat, Ayrshire; one son (born 5th December 1932); four daughters.

Educated: Eton; R.M.C., Sandhurst; Magdalen College, Oxford; B.A., Oxford, 1921.

M.P. (C.) Kingston-upon-Hull, East, 1922-29; York, 1931-37. Served with 11th Hussars, France, 1916-18. Assumed charge as Governor of Bombay, September 1937.

Publications: History of the Eleventh Hussars, 1936. *Clubs:* Cavalry, Carlton.

Address: Government House, Bombay.

Secretary to the Governor: J. B. IRWIN, Esq., B.A. (Dub), D.S.O., M.C., I.C.S., J.P.

Military Secretary: LT.-COL. L. C. PALK, P.S.C.

Surgeon: CAPT. T. C. M. MORRISON, M.B.Ch.B. (Glas), I.M.S.



ADVISERS.

MR J. A. MADAN, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Revenue, Education and Local Self-Government.

MR. H. F. KNIGHT, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Finance, Medical and Public Health, Excise, Co-operative Societies and Rural Development, Industries and Public Works Department.

MR C. H. BRISTOW, C.I.E., I.C.S., Home Department, Political and Services Department, including Labour and Legal Department.



CENTRAL PROVINCES
AND BERAR: HIS
EXCELLENCY SIR
HENRY JOSEPH TWYNAM,
K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Governor
of the Central Provinces
and Berar.

Born : 24th April 1887.

Married : Muriel Hearson,
1915.

Educated : Ratcliffe
College, Rouen ; Uni-
versities of Manchester
(B.A. Hons.), London,
Lausanne.

Entered I.C.S., 1909 ; Asst. Magistrate, East Bengal and Assam, 1910 ; Political Dept., Government of Bengal, 1914 ; I.A.R.O., 1915-18 (Captain and Adjutant 2/123rd Outram's Rifles) ; Vice-President, Cooch Behar State Council, 1920-24 ; District Magistrate, Mymensingh, 1925-27 ; Revenue and Irrigation Secretary, Government of Bengal, 1929-31 ; Additional Secretary, Political Dept. and Officiating Chief Secretary, 1932, 1936-40 ; Commissioner, Presidency and Chittagong Divisions of Bengal, 1933-34 ; Acting Governor of Assam, 1939 ; Acting Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, 1940. Assumed charge as Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar, October 2nd 1940.

Address : Governor's Camp, C.P. & Berar.

Secretary to the Governor : MR. W. V. GRIGSON, B.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S.

Military Secretary : MAJOR G. H. GARTLY.

Aide-de-Camp : MR. R. M. HADOW, I.C.S.

ADVISERS.

Financial Adviser : SIR G. P. BURTON, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.

Revenue Adviser : MR. H. C. GREENFIELD, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.

MADRAS: HIS EXCEL-
LENCY THE HON. SIR
ARTHUR OSWALD JAMES
HOPE, G.C.I.E., cr. 1939,
M.C., Governor of Madras.

Born: 7th May 1897, eldest
son of Baron Rankeillour, *q.v.*

Married: 1919, Grizel,
youngest daughter of Brig.
Gen. Sir R. Gordon Gilmour,
1st Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.;
four daughters.

Educated: Oratory School,
Sandhurst.

Joined Coldstream Guards,
1914; served in France, 1915-19
(M.C., Croix de Guerre, des-
patches, severely wounded);
served in Turkey, 1922-23;
M.P. (C) Nuneaton Division of
Warwickshire, 1924-29; M.P.

(U) Aston Division, Birmingham, 1931-39; Parliamentary Private
Secretary to Col. G. R. Lane Fox, Secretary of Mines, 1924-26; Assis-
tant Whip (unpaid), 1935; a Lord of the Treasury (unpaid), 1935-37;
Vice-Chamberlain of H. M. Household, May-October 1937; Treasurer of
H. M. Household, 1937-39.

Assumed charge as Governor of Madras, 12th March 1940.

Address: Governor's Camp, Madras.

Military Secretary: BRIGADIER G. B. HOWELL, M.V.O., M.C.

Private Secretary: MR. W. T. BEYANT, I.C.S.

Surgeon: MAJOR W. P. LAPPIN, I.M.S.



ADVISERS.

SIR GEORGE BOAG, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., in charge of Public Depart-
ment; Finance Department; and Revenue Department (excluding
Excise, Registration and Commercial Taxes).

MR. H. M. HOOD, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., in charge of Development
Department; Public Works Department (excluding Industrial and
Labour disputes; Labour and Communities eligible for help by the
Labour Department; and Factories and Trade Unions); Home
Department; Control of Motor Vehicles; Motor Vehicles Act and
Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act.

MR. T. G. RUTHERFORD, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., in charge of Local
Administration Department; Home Department (excluding control
of Motor Vehicles; Motor Vehicles Act and Madras Motor Vehicles
Taxation Act); Public Works Department; Industrial and Labour
Disputes; Labour and communities eligible for help by the Labour
Department and Factories and Trade Unions.

MR. T. AUSTIN, I.C.S., in charge of Education and Public Health
Department; Legal Department; Revenue Department—Excise;
Registration and Commercial Taxes.



N. W. FRONTIER PROVINCE: HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE CUNNINGHAM, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.
Governor of the N. W. F. Province.

Born : 23rd March 1888.

Educated : Fettes College, Edinburgh, Magdalen College, Oxford I.C.S., 1911.

Married : K. M. Adair

Political Department, Government of India, since 1914. Served on N. W. Frontier, 1914-25; Counsellor, British Legation, Kabul, 1925-26. Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy, 1926-31; Home Member, Executive Council N. W. Frontier Province, 1932-36.

Assumed charge as Governor of N. W. Frontier Province. 3rd March 1937.

Address : Government House, Peshawar.

Secretary to Governor : MR. C. B. DUKE, I.C.S.

ADVISER.

LIEUT.-COLONEL W. F. CAMPBELL, C.I.E., I.A., Adviser to His Excellency the Governor, N. W. F. Province.

ORISSA : HIS
EXCELLENCY SIR
(WILLIAM) HAWTHORNE
LEWIS, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,
I.C.S., Governor of Orissa.

Born : Kasauli, India,
29th June 1888.

Married : Alice
Margaret Rose Hewitt,
widow of Lieut. Ronald
Erskine Hewitt, R.N.
and daughter of the late
George Edward Wood-
house.



Educated : Oundle School and Caius College, Cambridge. Arrived in India December 1912; served in Bihar and Orissa as Assistant Magistrate and Collector; Censor Duty Bombay, 1915-16; Under-Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1918; Deputy Commissioner 1923; Revenue Secretary, Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1925; on special reforms duty, Home Dept., Government of India, 1927; Joint Secretary, Government of India, Reforms Office, 1930; on deputation to the Indian Round Table Conference in London 1930 and 1931; Reforms Commissioner to Government of India 1932-35 and 1936 to 1941. Assumed charge as Governor of Orissa on April 1st, 1941.

Address : Government House, Puri.

Secretary : V. E. DAVIES, Esq., I.C.S.

Aide-de-camp : D. B. MOORE, Esq., I.P.

ADMINISTRATION.

Adviser : MR. ERIC CECIL ANSORGE, C.I.E., I.C.S.



PUNJAB: HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR BERTRAND JAMES
GLANCY, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,
Governor of the Punjab.

Born: 31st December 1882.

Educated: Clifton, Monmouth; Exeter College, Oxford.

Married: Grace Steele, 1914.

Entered Indian Civil Service 1905; served in the Punjab as Assistant Commissioner and Political Assistant; temporary Under-Secretary to Government of India, Foreign Department, March to November 1913; Assistant Resident, Mewar, May, 1914; 1st Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, March 1915; 1st

Assistant to Resident in Kashmir, December 1918; Deputy Secretary to Government of India, Political Department, October 1921, and again April 1927; employed under Kashmir Durbar from November 1921; Officiating Political Secretary to Government of India, June 1928; Officiating Agent to Governor-General, Punjab States, April 1929; in foreign service as President, Council of State, Jaipur, October 1929; Officiating Resident and A.G.G., Punjab States, April 1932; Officiating Political Secretary to Government of India, Foreign and Political Department, July 1932, and again July 1933; confirmed November 1933; Resident and A.G.G. in Central India, June 1933; Member, Council of State, variously from July 1933; Secretary, Chamber of Princes, October 1934; Political Advisor to H. E. the Crown Representative, 1938.

Assumed charge as Governor of the Punjab on 7th April 1941.

Address: Punjab Governor's Camp.

Secretary: Mr. E. P. MOON, I.C.S.

Military Secretary: MAJOR L. M. BARLOW, O.B.E., M.C.

MINISTERS.

THE HON. SIR SIKANDER HYAT-KHAN, D.C.L., K.B.E., K.B., *Premier (Home Department).*

THE HON. RAO BHADUR CHAUDHRI SIR CHHOTURAM, (*Revenue*).

THE HON. SIR MANOHAR LAL, (*Finance*).

THE HON. NAWABZADA MAJOR KHIZAR HAYAT KHAN TIWANA, O.B.E., (*Public Works*).

THE HON. MIAN ABDUL HAYE, (*Education*).

THE HON. SARDAR DASAUNDHA SINGH, (*Development*).

SIND: HIS EXCELLENCY
SIR HUGH DOW, K.C.S.I.,
C.I.E., Governor of Sind.

Born: 8th May 1886.

Educated: Aske's Hat-
cham School, University
College, London.

Married: Ann, daughter
of J. Sheffield, one son and
one daughter.

Entered Indian Civil
Service 1909 and served as
Assistant Collector in Sind.
Municipal Commissioner
for Surat 1916-18. Asstt.
Commr. in Sind for Civil
Supplies and Recruiting
1918-20 and Deputy Controller of Prices. Deputy Secretary,
Finance Department, Bombay 1921. Acting Secretary,
Finance Department, 1923. Financial Adviser to P. W. D.,
1926. Revenue Officer, Lloyd (Sukkur) Barrage, 1927-33.
Chairman, Sind Administrative Committee, 1933-34. Jt.
Secretary, Commerce Dept., Government of India, 1934-36;
Secretary, Commerce Dept., 1936-39; Director-General of
Supplies and Vice-President, War Supply Board, 1939-40.
Assumed charge as Governor of Sind, 1st April 1941.

Address: Government House, Karachi.

Secretary: MR. J. CORIN, I.C.S.

Military Secretary: MAJOR D. M. SMYTH.



MINISTERS.

THE HON'BLE K. B. ALLAH BAKHSH MUHAMMAD UMER SOOMRO,
O.B.E. *Premier, Finance, Medical & Public Health and Excise Dept.*
THE HON'BLE MR. NIHCHALDAS C. VAZIRANI. *Revenue Dept., excluding*
Agriculture, Veterinary Dept., Forests, Excise & Rural Reconstruction.
THE HON'BLE SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN HIDAYATULLAH, K.C.S.I. *Home*
Dept., P. & M. Dept. excluding Labour, Legal Dept. and Gent. Dept. ex-
cluding Medical & Public Health, Local Self-Govt., Education & Industries.
THE HON'BLE PIR ILLAHI BAKHSH NAWAZ ALI. *Education, Labour,*
Industries, Forest & Rural Reconstruction. THE HON'BLE RAI SAHIB
GOKALDAS MEWALDAS. *Local Self-Govt., and Agri. & Veterinary Depts.*
THE HON'BLE MR. ABDUS SATAR PIRZADA. *Public Works Department.*



UNITED PROVINCES HIS
EXCELLENCY SIR
MAURICE GARNIER HALL,
KCSI CIE,
ICS, Governor of the
United Provinces

Born 28th October
1883

Educated Winchester
College and New College,
Oxford

Married. G C M
Vasey

Appointed to ICS, 1907, Under-Secretary, Bihar and Orissa, 1913-15, Magistrate and Collector, 1915-20, Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, Bihar and Orissa, 1919-24, Magistrate-Collector, 1925-29, Commissioner, 1929-30, Chief Secretary to Government of Bihar and Orissa, 1930-32, Home Secretary, Government of India, 1932-36 Governor of Bihar, 1937-39

Assumed charge as Governor of the U P on Dec 6, 1939

Address: Governor's Camp, U P.

Secretary MR H S STEPHENSON, ICS.

Military Secretary. MAJOR J. SMYTH.

ADVISERS:

MR P. W. MARSH, Revenue Rural Development, Agriculture, Forests, Communications and Irrigation

MR PANNA LAL, Education, Industries, Local Self-Government and Public Health.

MR T. SLOAN, Home Affairs, Finance, Justice and Jails.

A L W A R H I S H I G H -
N E S S M A H A R A J A S H R I
S E W A I T E J S I N G H J I
B A H A D U R, the present Ruler of
Alwar State, Rajputana

Born 19th March 1911 at
Srichandpura in Alwar

Educated Privately

The State was founded by Rao Pratap Singhji of Macheri who had descended through Naru from Raja Udaikaranji, Ruler of Jaipur in the fourteenth century. The Alwar Ruling family are Kachhwaha Rajputs of the Naruka sub clan



The following have been the rulers of Alwar State —

- (1) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Pratap Singhji, founder of the State, 1757 1791
- (2) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Bakhtawar Singhji, 1791 1815 entered into offensive and defensive alliance with the British Government in 1803
- (3) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Viney Singhji 1815 1858, rendered valuable services to the British Government
- (4) Maharao Raja Shri Sewai Shivdan Singhji 1858 1875
- (5) Lt-Col His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Mangal Singhji G C I E 1875 1892 The title of Maharaja as a hereditary distinction was conferred upon him
- (6) Col His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Jey Singhji G C S I, G C I E, 1892 1937, rendered valuable services to the British Government in the China War Great War and the Afghan War He was invited to attend the Round Table Conferences on Indian Constitutional Reforms and visited Europe several times A personal salute of 17 guns and a permanent local salute of 17 guns was granted to His Highness
- (7) His Highness Maharaja Shri Sewai Tej Singhji Bahadur ascended the Gadi in 1937 His Highness takes a keen interest in the administration of the State and in the welfare of his subjects Maharaj Kumar Pratap Singhji heir-apparent was born on 17th June 1938 and Maharaj Kumar Yeshwant Singhji was born on 19th September, 1939

The area of the State is 3 217 square miles and the population according to the 1941 Census is 8,23 055 The revenue of the State is about Rs 40 lacs



BAHAWALPUR: MAJOR DR. HIS HIGHNESS RUKN-UD-DAULA, NUS-RAT-I-JANG-SAIF-UD-DAULA, HAFIZUL MULK, MUKHLIS-UD-DAULA WA MUIN-UD-DAULA AL-HAJ NAWAB SIR SADIQ MOHAMMAD KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR ABBASI V., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., LL.D., Nawab Ruler of Bahawalpur. Largest Mohammadan State in the Punjab.

Born : in 1904. Succeeded in 1907. *Educated* : in Aitchison Chiefs College, Lahore. *Married* : in 1921. Invested with full Ruling powers in 1924. A member of the Standing Committee of the Indian Princes Chamber. A.D.C. to Prince of Wales during his Indian tour,

1921. Hon. Major in the 21st K.G.O. Central India Horse. Visited Europe and England, 1913-14, 1924, 1931, 1932, 1933 and 1935. Was honoured in May, 1937, by an invitation to be present in Westminster Abbey on the occasion of the Coronation of H.M. the King-Emperor. Received by King-Emperor on each occasion.

His Highness is a direct descendant of Abbaside Kaliphs of Baghdad and Cairo. *Heir* : SAHIBZADA MOHAMMAD ABBAS KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR.

Area : 22,000 square miles. *Population* : 1,375,000.
Revenue : Rs. 1,32,21,656. *Salute* : 17 guns.

CABINET.

Prime Minister :

IZZAT NISHAN IMADUL-MULK, RAISUL-WUZRA, KHAN BAHADUR NABI BAKHSH MOHAMMAD HUSAIN, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E.

P. W. & Revenue Minister :

MR. F. ANDERSON, C.S.I., C.I.E.

Home Minister :

RAFIUSHAN IFTIKHARUL-MULK, LT.-COLONEL KHAN BAHADUR, MAQBOOL HASAN KUREISHY, M.A., LL.B.

Household Minister :

UMDATUL-UMARA AMIN-UL-MULK SARDAR HAJI MOHAMMAD AMIR KHAN.

Minister for Law & Justice :

MEHTA UDHO DAS, B.A., LL.B.

Minister for Education :

MAJOR SHAMSUDDIN MOHAMMAD, B.A.

BALASINOR: H. H. NAWAB SAHEB BABI SHRI JAMIATKHANJI BAHADUR, the present Ruler of Balasinor State.

Born: 10th November 1894.
Ascended the Gadi on 31st December 1915.

Educated: At Raj Kumar College, Rajkot, where he achieved the Diploma. Afterwards joined the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun and returned with success. He is allowed to wear the Imperial Cadet Corps uniform. His Highness is a ruler of literary taste and can compose poetry in Urdu and Gujarathi. He is also endowed with the natural gift of writing drama and plays which are greatly admired in the province of Gujarat.

Married: First H. H. Begum Saheba Shri Subhan Bakhte Saheba, daughter of the Heir-apparent of Junagadh State, but she died. At present His Highness the Nawab Saheb has three Begum Sahebas: (1) H.H. Shri Sardar-Begum Saheba. (2) H.H. Shri Khurshed Begum Saheba. (3) H.H. Shri Zohra-Begum Saheba. The senior Begum Saheba, Sardar-Begum Saheba, the daughter of the late Thakor Saheb of Kervada, gave birth to a son in 1920, who unfortunately died in infancy. The third Zohra-Begum Saheba has given birth to four daughters.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb comes of a very ancient and well-known Babi Sunni Pathan dynasty. The ancestors of His Highness were the descendants of Sher Khanji Babi, son of Bahadur Khanji Babi, a distinguished officer in the Imperial Service at Delhi, who enjoyed a very high position at the time of the Mughal Emperors. Even to-day the same magnificent position is fully maintained. The Rulers of this clan have been famous not for their kingly pomp, dignity and splendour, but for their luxuriance of benevolence and exuberance of munificence throughout Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Military Force: 60 Cavalry, 177 Infantry and 10 guns.

Permanent Salute: 9 guns. The ruler has been granted a sanad of adoption. His Highness is also a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right and is entitled to be received by H. E. the Viceroy.

Balasinor State is a second class State in the Bombay Presidency with high Civil and Criminal powers.

Area of the State: 189 square miles. *Population:* 52,525 in 1931

On the outbreak of the War His Highness placed his personal services and resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty, presented an Ambulance Car and also made Cash Contributions.





BANGANAPALLE :
NAWAB MIR FAZLE ALI
KHAN BAHADUR OF
 BANGANAPALLE is the only
 Muslim Ruler in South India.

Born : 9th November 1901.

Succeeded on 6th July 1922,

Education : St. George
 Grammar School, Hyderabad
 (Deccan); Newington Institute.
 Madras; Mayo College, Ajmer.

Marriages : (1) In 1924 the
 only daughter of his paternal
 uncle (died in 1928). Two
 children.

Heir-Apparent :
 Nawab Mir Ghulam Ali Khan
 Bahadur, born 12th October
 1925; and Sahebzadi Sultani
 Begum, born 31st August 1927.
 (2) In 1930 the present Begum
 Sahiba, Ra'ees-un-nissa Begum

from the family of Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur (Hyderabad). Two
 daughters : Sahibzadi Nargis Khatoon (Sahibzadi Pasha), born 20th
 August 1936 and Sahibzadi Haji Pasha, born 18th August 1938.

Recreation : Tennis, Billiards and Shikar. The Nawab Saheb
 Bahadur has travelled widely in India, and has made pilgrimages to
 the Holy Places in Iran, Iraq and Arabia.

The State pays no tribute to the Crown. The Nawab Saheb
 Bahadur is a member of the Chamber of Princes.

Salute : 9 guns. *Area of the State :* 275 square miles. *Popula-*
tion : 39,239 (mostly Hindus). *Annual Revenue :* Rs. 3,35,546.

The State is rich in mineral resources; diamond deposits, also
 copper and calcite mines. "Labour is cheap, water supply plentiful
 and working conditions ideal," is the view expressed by geologists
 about the facilities afforded in regard to the working of the diamond
 mines. The State is also rich in slab deposits. The chief food grain
 is cholum. There is free medical aid and free education upto the
 Lower Secondary grade.

While placing all its resources at the disposal of the British Govern-
 ment, the Darbar has contributed a sum of Rs. 5,000 towards the War
 Fund and Rs. 1,543-2-10 being the sum contributed by officials and
 the public. Further efforts are being made to collect contributions
 from the public. In response to Lady Linlithgow's appeal, 178
 trinkets have so far been sent to the Mint Master, Bombay.

Dewan : RAO BAHADUR M. S. MANDANNA; *Chief Judge :* P. RAJAGOPALAN, Esq., I.C.S.;
Civil and Sessions Judge : MR. K. ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN, M.A., B.L.; *Munsif-Magistrate :*
 KHAJA NAZFER HUSSAIN SAHIB; *Development Officer :* HYDER BEIG SAHIB; *State Prosecutor*
and Pleader : MR. M. NAJMUDDIN, M.A., B.L.; *Adviser, Banganapalle State Police :* KHAN
 BAHADUR M. KALIMULLA CHIDA, M.B.E., I.P.; *Chief Police Officer :* S. M. ABDUL SATTAH
 SAHIB; *Revenue Officer :* SYED IMAM SAHIB; *Officer, P. W. D. :* GHULAM GHOUSE
 KHAN; *Educational Officer :* B. NARASIMHAM; *Forest Officer :* G. TALAMAND KHAN;
Superintendent, Dewan's Office : A. RAJA RAO.

BARIA: LIEUT.-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAO SHREE SIR RANJITSINHJI, K.C.S.I., Ruler of Baria.

Born: 10th July 1886.

Educated: At Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Imperial Cadet Corps College, Dehra Dun, and in England.

Married: In 1905 Shrimant Taktakunverba Saheb, daughter of His late Highness the Maharaja of Rajpipla.

In 1918 Shrimant Dilhar-kunverba Saheb, a niece of His late Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla.

Succeeded to the Gadi: 28th February 1908. Assumed full Ruling Powers in May 1908.

Served in France and Flanders during the Great European War (1914-18) and also during the Third Afghan War (1919).



Son: MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE HEERASINHJI. *Grandsons:* MAHARAJ KUMAR JAYADEEPSINHJI, AND MAHARAJ KUMAR PRADEEP SINHJI.

The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or any other State, and receives Chouth of Dohad, Kalol and Halol Talukas of the Panch Mahals from the British Government.

Area: 813 square miles. *Population:* 159,429. *Salute:* Permanent 9; Personal 11. *Recreation:* Pig-sticking, Polo, Tiger-hunting, etc.

His Highness has placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty's Government in the prosecution of the War; has made an annual contribution of Rs. 25,000; Rs. 5,000 to the Red Cross Fund; has also subscribed Defence Bonds of the value of Rs. 1,00,000 and has generously contributed to various other funds connected with the War.

ADMINISTRATION.

Dewan: DEWAN BAHADUR MOTILAL L. PAREKH, M.A., LL.B.

Officer Commanding State Forces: LT.-COL. MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI, C.I.E. *Raj-Kharch Officer:* CAPTAIN SARADAR KALLIANSINH. *Sar Nyayadhisha and First Class Magistrate:* U. J. SHAH, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

Nyayadhisha and First Class Magistrate: M. V. SHETH, Esq.

Medical Department: DR. J. H. KUMBHANI, M.B.B.S., D.T.M., F.C.P.S. *Electrical Department:* M. L. PATEL, Esq., D.F.H. (London). *P. W. Department:* C. S. MALKAN, Esq., B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E. *Education Department:* G. L. PANDYA, Esq., M.A., B.T. *Banking Department:* CHANDULAL N. SHAH, Esq. *Police Supdt.* MR. M. L. CHOWHAN.



BARODA : HIS HIGHNESS
FARZAND-I-KHAS-I-
DOWLAT-I-Englishia
Maharaja Pratapsingh
Gaekwad, Sena Khas Khel
Shamsheer Bahadur, G.C.I.E.,
Maharaja of Baroda.

Born : June 29, 1908,
Ascended the Gadi : on 7th
February 1939.

Educated : Baroda College,
Baroda, and Deccan College,
Poona.

Married : In 1929, Shrimant
Soubhagyavati Shantadevi
Saheb, daughter of Shrimant
Sardar Mansinhrao Ghorpade
Hasurkar of Kolhapur.

Recreation : Polo, tennis, cricket.

Address : Laxmi Vilas Palace, Baroda.

Heir-Apparent : Shrimant Yuvaraj Fatehsingh Gaekwad (aged
11 years)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President :

SIR V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI, K.C.I.E.

COUNCILLORS.

- (1) COL. KUMAR SHIVRAJ SINGH, B.A.
- (2) MR. B. A. GAEKWAD, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.
- (3) MR. MOTILAL CHHOTALAL DESAI, B.A., LL.B.

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS.

His Highness' contribution: £50,000 for a flight of fighters presented to H. M. the King Emperor. £50,000 for a trawler for Mine Sweeping & Submarine Detection. £1,000 to the Lord Mayor's fund, London. £100 to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for relief of distress in Greece. Rs. 25,00,000 invested in interest free defence bonds. Rs. 30,00,000 invested in 3 per cent. Defence Loan. Rs. 2,000 donated to the Gujarat States Agency and Baroda Cantonment War Purposes Fund. Rs. 10,000 to Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund from H. H. the Maharani Saheb.

The Baroda War gifts and Loan Committee have contributed Rs. 22,235 for the purchase of five ambulance cars, the cost of one of these being borne by the Ladies sub-committee and Rs. 50,000 for the purchase of five armoured carriers. Rs. 1,14,000/- have been collected for war gifts fund. Over Rs. 42,76,000 have been invested by business houses and others in 3% Defence Bonds.

SHRIMANT MAHARAJ KUMAR UDAYSINH RAO GAEKWAR, B. A. (Bom.); B. A. (Cantab.), cousin of the present Ruler of Baroda.

Born : at Baroda in the year 1915.

Educated under capable European and Indian Tutors, and at Motibaug Princes' School. Passed the Matriculation examination from the Baroda High School and B.A., from the Baroda College in 1936, where throughout his career he was known for his social and amiable nature and was spoken of very highly by his Principal and Professors. The Maharaj Kumar attended the Deccan College, Poona, for one academic year.



The late Prince Shivajirao, father of the Maharaj Kumar was a great personality of the ruling house of Baroda, a noble hearted prince. He was hailed as another "Ranji" in English cricket.

His mother, Princess Kamaladevi Baisaheb who hails from the famous Sardar Kadam family, is well-known for her proficiency in outdoor sports, Riding, Tennis, Badminton and many acts of benevolence.

Shri Maharaj Kumar Udayasinharaao possesses in him the literary qualities, sporting gifts and generosity of his parents to which he has added the vast and varied experience of a scholar, having stayed at Cambridge for three years.

He is a sportsman in the real sense of the word. He was a popular and courteous leader of his School and College Cricket XI and a patron of some of the brilliant star-cricketers of Baroda. He is fond of shikar and is a good shot. He is also a good tennis player.

The Maharaj Kumar went abroad in 1936 for higher education and joined Jesus College, Cambridge. He was also a member of the Middle Temple and had a distinguished career both in study and sports. He returned to India after the death of his grand-father, His late Highness Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar. He is now reading for the Barrister's Examination. *Address* : Motibaug, Baroda.



SHRIMANT MAHARAJ
KUMAR KHANDERAO
GAEKWAR, cousin of the
present ruler of Baroda and a
grandson of His Highness late
Sayajirao Gaekwar.

Born at Baroda in the year
1911

Educated under capable Euro-
pean and Indian Tutors at
home and at the Princes' School
at Motibaug, Baroda. Passed
the Matriculation from the
Baroda High School in 1931

and joined the Baroda College coached privately for the School Certificate Examination (Senior Cambridge) which he passed in 1936 from the Lahore centre. The Prince then went abroad for higher Education, joined his brother at Jesus College, Cambridge, as an under-graduate in 1936-37. The Maharaj Kumar possesses in him the literary qualities and sporting gifts of his illustrious parents. Unfortunately the Maharaj Kumar could not finish his studies at Cambridge due to outbreak of the War.

He is an all round sportsman, played cricket for his school and college, played in the Ranji Trophy Tournament and against Lord Tennyson's team at Baroda. He had a good season in England when he played a few matches for his college and Cambridge University against some County teams, and the West Indian touring side that visited England in 1939.

He is a member of the Willingdon Sports Club, Fenners Club, Cambridge and took part in important matches. He is good at Tennis also. He is fond of Shikar and is a great shot.

Returned home after the death of his grand father. At present he is receiving training at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra-Dun. He is very popular and loved on account of his courteous behaviour and sweet manners.

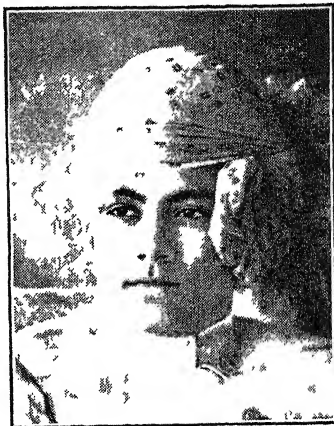
Address Motibaug Baroda

BARWANI: HIS HIGH-
NESS DEVISINGHJI,
RANA SAHEB of Barwani
(Minor), Central India.

Born: On 19th July
1922.

Ascended the gadi on
21st April 1930.

Sisodia Rajput and a
descendant of the Udaipur
Ruling House. None of
the rulers of Barwani was
ever a tributary of any of the Malwa Chiefs.



Being educated at Christian College, Indore.

Area of State: 1,178 square miles.

Population: 1,76,632.

Revenue: About Rs. 12 lacs.

Salute: 11 guns.

State Council appointed by Government to carry
on Minority Administration.

Dewan and President:

SIR HARILAL N. GOSALIA, KT., M.A., LL.B.

Revenue Member:

KHAN BAHADUR MEHERJIBHOY HORMUSJI.

Judicial Member:

RAI SAHEB M. S. DUTT CHOWDHARY, B.A., LL.B



BENARES: H. H. MAHARAJA VIBHUTI NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR (minor), the present Ruler of Benares.

Born on 5th November, 1927.
Succeeded April 5, 1939.

H. H. the Maharaja being a minor, the administration of the State is carried on by a Council of Administration.

The State of Benares under its Hindu Rulers existed from time immemorial and finds mention in Hindu and Buddhist literature. In the 12th century it was conquered by Sahab-ud-din Ghorî and formed a separate province of the Mohammadan Empire. In the 18th century, Raja Mansaram, an enterprising Zemindar of Gangapur, obtained a Sanad from the Emperor

Mohammad Shah of Delhi in the name of his son Raja Balwant Singh in 1738 and founded the Benares State, which comprised the four Sirkars of Benares, Ghazipur, Jaunpur and Chunar. Raja Mansaram died in 1740 and his son Balwant Singh became the virtual ruler. During the next 30 years attempts were made by Safadar Jung and after him by Shuja-ud-daula of Oudh to destroy the independence of the Raja, but the latter withstood them successfully, strengthened his position and built the fort of Ramnagar on the bank of the Ganges. Raja Balwant Singh died in 1770 and was succeeded by his son Chet Singh. He was expelled by Warren Hastings. Balwant Singh's daughter's son Mahip Narain Singh was then placed on the Gadi. The latter proved an imbecile and there was mal-administration which led to an agreement in 1794 by which the lands held by the Raja in his own right, were separated from the rest of the province. The direct control of the latter province was assumed by the British Government under an arrangement by which the surplus revenue was granted to the Raja while the former constituted the Domains. On the 1st of April, 1911, the major portion of these Domains became a State. The town of Ramnagar and its neighbouring villages were ceded by the British Government to the Maharaja in 1918 and became part of the State. The State now consists of three districts, *viz.*, Bhadohi, Chakia and Ramnagar. H. H. the Maharaja of Benares, though a minor, is very anxious to see the successful end of the present war in favour of the British nation. The Council of Administration, Benares State, have, therefore, purchased Defence Bonds worth Rs. 1,03,500 and have also invested nearly Rs. 16,148-6-3 in subscription to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and Postal Saving Certificates. Efforts are in progress for the formation of Civic Guards in the Districts of Benares State. The officers and officials of the State have also contributed to His Excellency's War Purposes Fund.

BHAVNAGAR: LT. HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA RAOL SHREE SIR KRISHNA-KUMAR SINHJI, K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA of Bhavnagar.

Born: 19th May 1912. His Highness is a Gohel Rajput and a direct descendant of Sajakji who is said to have settled in the country about 1260.

Educated: Harrow, England.

Married: In 1931 to Vijiaba Saheba, the 3rd daughter of Yuvaraj Maharaj Kumar Shri Bhojrajji of Gondal. Has two sons.

Succeeded to the Gadi: On the death of his father, Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., on 17th July 1919. Invested with full ruling powers on 18th April 1931.

Heir-Apparent: YUVARAJ SHRI VEERBHADRASINHJI.

Second Son: KUMAR SHRI SHIVABHADRASINHJI.

Area of the State: 2,961 square miles.

Average Annual Revenue: Rs. 1,20,28,758 including Railway.

Population (1931): 500,274.

Chief Products: Grain, Cotton, Sugar-cane and Salt.

The Bhavnagar State Railway is 307 miles in length. The Port of Bhavnagar has a good and safe harbour for shipping.

The noteworthy features in the administration of the State are the entire separation of judicial from executive functions and the decentralisation of authority. The authority and powers of all the heads of Departments are clearly defined and each within his own sphere is independent of the others being directly responsible to the Darbar.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Mukhya Dewan: MR. ANANTRAI P. PATTANI, M.A. (Cantab.)

Naib Dewan: MR. NATAVARLAL M. SURATI, B.A., LL.B.

Judicial Assistant: MR. BHASKARRAO V. MEHTA, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.).

Personal Assistant: MR. HARGOVIND MANISHANKER TRIVEDI, B.A., LL.B.

Salute: 13 guns.

Capital Town: Bhavnagar.





BHOPAL: LT.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS SIKANDER SAULAT IFTIKHAR-UL-MULK NAWAB MUHAMMAD HAMIDULLA KHAN, BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O., B.A., LL.D., the present Ruler of Bhopal, succeeded his mother, the late Her Highness Nawab Sultan Jehan Begum, in May 1926, when weighed down by age and cares of state, she abdicated in his favour. Previous to his accession, His Highness had actively participated in the administration for nearly ten years as Chief Secretary and afterwards as Member for Finance and Law and Justice. His Highness was also the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes during 1931-32, and

attended the various sessions of the Round Table Conference in London to advise and participate in the deliberations of that body and its committees on the subject of political reform in India.

In the game of polo His Highness is well known as one of the greatest players of the generation and enjoys international fame. No less conspicuous are his achievements in administration, which works directly under his personal and active supervision.

The administration is assisted by a Legislative Council, which represents traders, cultivators, Jagirdars, and general urban interests elected through popular constituencies.

Bhopal is notable as the principal Islamic State of Malwa and in India, second only to the State of Hyderabad. It is rich in its deposits of iron, bauxite, mica, and other valuable minerals and is rapidly growing in industry.

In the present conflict as in the last Great War, the response of Bhopal has been most enthusiastic. Apart from contributions in the form of gifts, investments, and subscriptions for the purposes of a wide war effort, His Highness' gift of American Securities amounting to over £54,000 has been accepted by His Majesty for the formation of a Bhopal Flight of fighters and the expenditure on the Army already the largest single item in the State budget has now been doubled. It now accounts for no less than 25 per cent. of the total revenues of the State. The 20th (Bhopal) Field Ambulance, a hospital unit equipped on a first class scale and the Sultania Infantry are already in the field. The latter has been replaced by another unit, while a complete Mechanical Transport Unit has received its initial training and is now on active service.

In March 1941, His Highness visited the Middle Eastern front where he inspected the British and Indian Forces in the field, and was present at the famous assault which ended in the subjugation of Keren in Eritrea.

Salute : 19 guns. (21 guns within the State). *Area* : 7,000 sq. miles. *Population* : 754,000. *Heiress-Apparent* : The Princess Gauhar-i-Taj Surayya Jah Nawabzadi Abida Sultan, Bahadur. Other daughters of His Highness : Princess Mihr Taj Nawabzadi Sajida Sultan and Princess Qamar Taj Nawabzadi Rabi'a Sultan.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President : A. M. Mu'tamad-us-Sultan, Rai Bahadur, Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, Bahadur, Member, Revenue Department. *Members* : A. M. Mushir-al-Mulk Ali Qadr Qazi Ali Haider Abbasi (Political); A. M. Mr. Shuaib Oureshi, M.A. (Oxon), LL.B., Bar-at-Law (Education and Robkarikhas); A. M. Amin-ul-Mulk Walagadr Mr. Salamuddin Khan, B.A., LL.B. (Law and Justice, Commerce and Industry, P.W.D., and Publicity Bureau); A. M. K. F. Hayder (in-charge of Finance).

PRINCESS ABIDA SULTAN—SURNAMED AFTER HER RENOWNED GRANDMOTHER, HER HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SULTAN JAHAN BEGUM, C.I., G.C.S.I., etc., is the eldest daughter of His Highness the present Ruler of Bhopal and Begum-consort, Her Highness the Nawab Maimuna Sultan Shah Banu Begum Sahiba. The Princess who is officially entitled the Nawab Surayya Jah Gauhar-i-Taj Begum is the heiress-apparent to the throne.

Born : On the 28th August 1913. She was brought up and educated in Bhopal under the enlightened guidance of her illustrious grandmother. In 1933, the Princess was married to Nawab Sarwar Ali Khan Sahib of Kurwai, and has one son.

With her special knowledge of the humanities of classical Arabic and Persian, the Princess combines the best accomplishments of the western education which she received under tutors of outstanding abilities. She is well known as an accomplished musician, a fine rider and polo player, a good shot, and an entertaining conversationalist quite at home in a large variety of modern topics.

For some years past, the Princess is being initiated in the art of administration under the care and guidance of her own talented father, His Highness the present Ruler of Bhopal. During this period she has held charge of the Private Estate of His Highness as Chief Secretary in the Department of Deori Khas which is entrusted with the administration of the estate and large schemes of Agricultural Development. She is now the President of the Bhopal State Cabinet, a new body created since the beginning of the war to undertake the charge of administration in any emergency which might entail, in the exigencies of war services, the presence of His Highness in the field. At present, all matters of State Administration decided by the Executive Council are submitted to this body, which functions under the direct supervision of His Highness the Ruler after whose approval the decisions taken by it become operative.

STATE CABINET.

President : Princess Abida Sultan Nawab Surayya Jah Gauhar-i-Taj Begum Sahiba.

Members : A. M. Sir Joseph William Bhoré, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.F., C.B.E., C.I.E., Economic Adviser to His Highness; A. M. Mu'tamad-us-Sultan Rai Bahadur Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, B.A., Member, Revenue Department and President, State Council, Bhopal; and A. M. Nasir-ul-Mulk Sir Syed Liaquat Ali, Kt., M.A., LL.B., Ex-Minister-in-Attendance to His Highness.



MAJOR NAWABZADA
FAKHR-UL-MULK, SAIDUZ-
 ZAFAR KHAN, elder son
 of the late General Nawab
 Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Obaidullah
 Khan, C.S.I., and the nephew of
 H.H. The Ruler of Bhopal.

Born : January, 1907.

Educated : Privately.

Received Military training
 with the 1st Battalion "The
 Black Watch" (42nd Royal
 Highlanders), 1931-32 and was
 attached to "Staff Head Quar-
 ters," Mhow, C.I., 1932-33.

He was Military Secretary to
 His Highness the Nawab of
 Bhopal from 1934-35 and
 Commanding Officer, "Bhopal Sultanian Infantry", 1935-36.

At the outbreak of the present European War, the Nawabzada offered his personal services and placed all the resources of his private estates at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. The Nawabzada has donated Rs.10,000 and Rs.500 per month for the duration of the War to His Excellency the Viceroy's War Fund, and has also made a number of other contributions. He has recruited over 300 able bodied men for (52) Bhopal Motor Transport Unit, which is now being raised at Bhopal.

He takes a keen interest in public welfare and private and local institutions. Quite recently he made a grant of Rs.1,41,000 to the "Aligarh Muslim University" towards the enlargement of higher technical education. He is a Member of the Court, Muslim University, Aligarh.

The Nawabzada has travelled extensively in England and the continent as well as in India. He is a very keen sportsman and owns a large string of race-horses. He is joint owner of the famous "Mus D'Antibes," winner of 2 Viceroy's Cups and one King Emperor's Cup in 1936 and 1937 respectively, also owner of "Zuyder Zee" whose successes on the Indian Turf are well known. He owns a very good Stud at Bhopal, where horse-breeding is one of his hobbies.

Other Recreations : Big game hunting, Tennis and Yachting, also Commodore of the Bhopal Yacht Club.

Address : Said Manzil Palace, Bhopal, C.I.

MAJOR NAWABZADA
IMAD-UL-DAULAH YEMIN-
UL-MULK RASHIDUZZAFAR
 KHAN, B.A., younger son of the
 late General Nawab Mohsin-
 ul-mulk Obaidullah Khan, C.S.I.
 and the nephew of His High-
 ness The Ruler of Bhopal.

Born : November 1908.

Educated : Privately, later
 joined the Muslim University,
 Aligarh. Graduated in 1932
 with a brilliant career. Was the
 Secretary of the Historical
 Society which toured many
 historic places all over India
 under his secretaryship. Cap-
 tain of the Muslim University
 Hockey XI in 1932.



Received administrative
 revenue training in Bhopal. He
 was responsible for colonisation work entrusted by H. H. the Ruler.

Being a keen lover of art and literature, he has been responsible
 for elevating the literary standard of Bhopal to a great height by
 patronising the leading Urdu poets in India.

At the outbreak of the present War the Nawabzada offered his
 personal services and placed all the resources of his private estates
 at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. He has just completed
 a course of Military training in the C.I. States O.T.C. at Indore, with
 remarkable success. He donated Rs. 10,000, and Rs. 500 per month
 for the duration of the War to H. E. the Viceroy's War fund, also gener-
 ously to other War purposes. The Nawabzada takes a keen interest in
 education and is always contributing towards private and local chari-
 table institutions. Together with his brother he recently donated
 Rs. 1,44,000 to the Muslim University, Aligarh, for the enlargement
 of higher Technical Education. Is a Member of the Court, Muslim
 University, Aligarh.

Sports : Being the Vice-President of the All-India Hockey
 Federation, the Nawabzada takes a very keen interest in Hockey.
 The famous "Bhopal Wanderers XI" owes its very existence to the
 Nawabzada's generous help and support. The Nawabzada owns a
 fine string of racehorses, and it will be recalled that his famous "Mas
 D'Antibes" won two Viceroy's Cups and one King Emperor's Cup
 in 1936 and 1937 respectively.

The foundation of a Stud at Bhopal where horse breeding is now
 flourishing under his personal care is the outcome of his idea.

Other Recreations : Big game hunting, yachting, and tennis.
 Vice-Commodore of the "Bhopal Yacht Club." He has travelled
 extensively both abroad and in India.

Address : Said Manzil Palace, Bhopal, C.I.



BIKANER: GENERAL
HIS HIGHNESS MAHA-
RAJADHIRAJ RAJ
RAJESHWAR NARENDRA
SHIROMANI MAHARAJA SRI
GANGA SINGHJI BAHADUR,
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.,
G.B.E., K.C.B., A.D.C.,
LL.D., the present Ruler of
Bikaner, was adopted by his
brother, the late Maharaja Sri
Dungar Singhji Bahadur. A
fine type of Rathore Rajput,
he affords an admirable exam-
ple of what modern training
can do for an Indian Prince.
He is the twenty-first Ruler
of Bikaner since its founda-

tion by Rao Bikaji in 1465 A.D., and is worthily upholding the traditions of his illustrious house for gallantry and loyalty. The figure twenty-one is regarded by Indians as a very lucky number and it has proved to be so for the Bikaner State, because the Maharaja has not only brought it to a pitch of efficiency and prosperity but in his time Bikaner has ranked among the foremost States of India and proved to the world what pillars of strength the Princes can be to the Empire. The services rendered by His Highness' Government form one of the brightest chapters in the history of British connection with India.

Born : On 13th October 1880.

Succeeded to the Gadi on 31st August 1887, and assumed full ruling powers in 1898.

Educated : In 1889 he entered the Mayo College at Ajmer, studied there till 1894. His Highness' career at the College, where he won seven medals and many other prizes, was exceptionally brilliant.

His Highness represented India at the Imperial War Cabinet and Conference held in England in 1917 and at the Peace Conference in 1919; was one of the signatories to the Treaty of Versailles by virtue of his appointment as one of the Plenipotentiaries, Commissioners and Procurators in respect of the Indian Empire by His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor under the Royal Sign Manual and Signet; received the Freedom of the Cities of London, Edinburgh, Manchester and Bristol; represented

the Ruling Princes of India at the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1924 ; was leader of Indian Delegation to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1930 ; was one of the three representatives of India at the Imperial Conference, 1930 ; and was a Member of the Indian States Delegation to the Indian Round Table Conferences, London, 1930-31 and 1931-32.

The Rathore clan of Rajputs has always been a race of warriors. It was by means of the sword that His Highness' ancestors conquered and maintained, sometimes against over-whelming odds, the territory that has now come down to His Highness. The warlike spirit of the race has remained intact and on more than one occasion the Maharaja has proved himself a worthy scion of the distinguished race of warriors to which he belongs.

The establishment of the Walter Nobles High School for boys, Her Highness the Maharani Nobles' Girls' School and the Dungar College, besides 6 State High Schools, including one for girls, and 3 State-aided High Schools, are outstanding monuments of His Highness' zeal for the spread of knowledge. Education, in all its stages and to all classes of subjects, is imparted free in the State. Grants-in-aid to educational institutions and libraries and scholarships for higher studies are awarded on a generous scale. The enactment of free compulsory primary education, the opening of a large number of Girls' Schools, the progress of the Boy Scout Movement, the opening of Libraries, specially the King-Emperor George V Silver Jubilee Library, are among other features of the progress made by the State in education.

The State possesses in the Capital two large and thoroughly well-equipped General Hospitals, one for men and one for women and children, costing over Rs.15 lakhs. These Hospitals are under the charge of doctors of eminence and are recognised as two of the leading institutions in India. There are common to both the Hospitals —

an X-Ray and Radium Institute,
Pathological Department,
Ophthalmic Department,
Dental Department, and
Ear, Nose and Throat Department,

all under highly qualified specialists.

There is also a well equipped separate T. B. Hospital in the Capital.

The State also maintains an efficient Medical Department which through the agency of 49 hospitals and dispensaries provides adequate medical relief throughout the territories of His Highness. A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre also functions in the City.

It is not possible, in the space at our disposal, to detail all the measures of reform carried out by His Highness as the record has been one of phenomenal progress and development. Great improvements have been made in every branch of the administration and continuous attention is being paid to measures for securing the happiness and good government of the people. While the revenue has shown a marked increase, the expenditure on the nation-building activities has kept pace with the increased revenue.

No Indian Prince is better known or more honoured in the Empire than His Highness Maharaja Ganga Singhji who has to his credit a brilliant record of service to the British Crown which is neither surpassed nor equalled by any other Ruler of India. It is said that the path of duty is the path of glory, but in these days of scientific progress the discharge of duty alone without the power of brain, industry and sacrifices cannot help a leader in the position of the Maharaja of Bikaner, to rise to his fullest power. He has attained his unique position not only by a strict application to duty but by marvellous driving power that has been the surprise of those who came in contact with him. His Highness won the affection of his people during the long period of his brilliant and honourable rule by his constant industry, strenuous labour and sacrifices for their best interest. There have been times in his remarkable career when the strain of work has impaired his robust health but he has refused to quit his post. A Prince who can conceive and execute a gigantic scheme costing several crores of rupees for fertilizing the barren and thirsty soil of Bikaner desert, whose income, not very many years ago, was only 20 lakhs of rupees, cannot but be a great genius; but this remarkable achievement does not stand alone; another sum of over four crores of rupees has been spent on railways, and to-day there is a network of railway in the State, the total open mileage being 852·29 miles. When to those are added the large sums of money spent for public welfare, modern educational institutions and well-equipped modern hospitals, one obtains an idea of the enormous stride of progress in Bikaner and the benefits which the people have derived from the benevolent rule of one of the greatest Rulers that Rajputana or any other part of India has produced. Compare the State as it is now with what it was twenty years ago, and the rapidity of the extent of progress it has made becomes still more obvious. The achievements of Maharaja Ganga Singhji will form enduring monuments of his services to the State.

HIS Highness was one of the first Ruling Princes in India to introduce a civil list for the governance of his personal expenditure, which he revised with the idea of increasing the benefits to his subjects. For some time he held the finance portfolio in his own hands and managed with the greatest magnanimity and with the one object to make his subjects the better able to meet the strain which the irrigation works had placed upon them. The brilliant results of his loving labour for his beloved subjects during the best years of His Highness' life are patent in the great schemes which have been brought into existence, and for all the money laid out a substantial return is assured apart from the increased prosperity which the irrigation brings to the public.

That a Ruler possessed of such rare distinction and rarer sense of duty, who has served his State in a spirit of whole-hearted devotion, worked for the promotion of its economic interest day in and day out and who has served the Empire with distinction on many historical occasions should also be a valuable asset to his own Order is natural and not at all surprising. He has been unsparing in his efforts to maintain the rights, the privileges and the dignity of the members of his own Order, and as a distinguished Chancellor has served the Chamber of Indian Princes with a spirit of devotion and ability that has left a permanent mark in the history of that Chamber.

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner has shown how the reform giving his people an active share and interest in the management of their country, may be introduced without belittling the dignity and rightful position of their reigning Prince, but rather with the effect of enlarging his happiness by giving him the supreme pleasure of watching his subjects grow in prosperity and contentment and of knowing in his innermost heart that his care and labour have made that possible and brought it about. By such exalted service all India is helped upon her way. For his devotion to India His Highness is entitled to the grateful acknowledgment of all who love India as their Motherland.

His Highness completed the 53rd year of his reign in 1940.

<i>Salutes :</i>	Personal	19.
	Permanent	17.
	Local	19.

Area : 23, 317 sq. miles. In point of area Bikaner is the 7th largest of all the Indian States and the second largest in Rajputana.

Population : 936,218.

Revenue : 1,50,00,000 (Estimates for 1940-41).



BHOR: RAJA SHRIMANT SIR RAGHUNATHRAO SHANKARRAO *alias* BABASAHEB PANDIT PANT SACHIV, K.C.I.E., MADAR UL-MAHAM (most faithful) Raja of Bhor.

Born: 1878. *Education:* Collegiate. Ascended *Gadi*, 1922. Representative member of Princes' Chamber (7 years). Trips to England and Continent of Europe, 1930 and 1937. Audience with King-Emperor. Attended Coronation.

Founder of Dynasty: Shankaraji, member of Cabinet (ministry) of eight, Chhatrapati Rajaram's time 1698.

Heir: SHRIMANT SADASHIVRAO *alias* BHAUSAHEB, B.A.

Area: 910 sq. miles.

Population: 141,546. *Revenue:* Rs. 7,19,036.

9 guns Dynastic Salute was bestowed in 1927 for excellent administration and loyal and whole-hearted co-operation with British Government. Hereditary title "Raja" conferred upon the Ruler, June 1936. Permanent Member of Chamber of Princes, 1940. K.C.I.E. conferred in January 1941. Ruler enjoys full internal powers.

Reforms and improvements:—

Administrative: Executive Council system started, 1925. Legislative Council established, 1928 and non-official majority and non-official Vice-President granted, 1933. Privy purse moderately fixed. New reforms under consideration.

Judicial: An Independent High Court Scheme inaugurated, 1928.

Educational: Primary Education made free, 1922. Scholarships and Freeships for higher education founded. Library and Raghunathrao High School built at Bhore, 1928 and 1937. Shrimant Rajasaheb is President of the Poona Boy Scouts' Association.

Local Self-Government Institutions: Bhore Municipality reconstituted and election-right granted, 1929. Taluka Local Boards established, 1932.

General: "Laxmibai" Bridge over Nira built, 1933. The State rendered varied and valuable help to Government specially in the construction of the Lloyd Dam at Bhatghar and helped the war efforts substantially.

BUNDI: HIS HIGHNESS
HADENDRA SHROMANI
DEO SAR BULAND RAI
MAHARAO RAJA SIR ISHWARI
SINGH BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.,
MAHARAO RAJA OF BUNDI.

Born: 8th March 1893,
succeeded to the Gadi on 8th
August 1927.

Educated: Privately.

Heir-apparent: Maharaj
Kumar Bahadur Singh, was
educated at the Mayo College,
Ajmer. In April, 1938, the
Maharaj Kumar married the
eldest daughter of His Highness
the Maharaja of Rutlam and a
son was born on 13th September
1939.

His Highness is head of the
Hara Clan of Chauhan Rajputs
and stands fourth in order of precedence amongst the Princes of
Rajputana.

Bundi City is one of the most picturesque and historically interesting towns in Rajputana.

Area of State: 2,220 square miles. *Population* in 1931: 2,16,722.

Revenue: Between 15 lakhs and 16 lakhs.

Salute: 17 guns. Annual tribute to Government Rs. 72,000.

COUNCIL.

Dewan & Finance Minister: A. W. ROBERTSON, ESQR., O.B.E.,
D.F.C.

General Minister: RAI SAHEB DR. D. N. AHLUWALIA, M.B.

Revenue Minister: Vacant.

Home Minister: MAHARAJA SHEONATH SINGH.

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE.

Chief Justice: PT. DEOKINANDAN CHATURVEDI, B.A., LL.B.

Puisne Judge: PT. JAGMOHAN NATH TIKKU, B.A., LL.B.

Inspector General of Police & Military: MR. G. T. BEER.

Accountant General: PANDIT MUKET BEHARI LAL BHARGAVA.

Private Secretary: MR. SOHAN LAL R. JHAMARIA.

Superintendent of Customs, Excise & Forests: THAKUR MAHIPAL
SINGH.

Executive Engineer: MR. P. G. ACHARYA (OFFG.).

Revenue Commissioner: PANDIT RAM DUTT SHARMA, M.A.,
LL.B. (OFFG.)

Secretary Council: B. KEDAR MAL KABRA.

Sessions Judge: PANDIT DURGA SHANKAR DAVE, B.A., LL.B.





CHAMBA : HIS HIGH-
NESS RAJA LAKSHMAN
SINGH, the Ruler of
Chamba State (Minoi),
is a Rajput of the
Surajbansi Race and the
progenitors of the dynasty
have ruled in Chamba for
fourteen hundred years

Born : On 8th Decem-
ber, 1924.

Succeeded his father on
7th December, 1935.

Being educated at the Aitchison College, Lahore.

Area of the State : 3,127 square miles.

Population : 146,870 according to the Census of 1931.

Revenue : Rs 9,00,000.

Salute : 11 guns.

A Council of Administration has been appointed by
Government to carry on the Minority Administration

President :

Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. STRONG, C. I. E.

Vice-President and Chief Secretary :

DIWAN BAHADUR LALA MADHO RAM

Chief Judge and Ex-Officio Member

RAI BAHADUR GHANSHYAM DASS, M A , LL B

Chamba is one of the oldest principalities in India and
has been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation in
A D 550.

Address : Chamba, Punjab.

CHHOTA-UDEPUR ·
H H MAHARAWAL
SHRI NATWARSINHJI
FATEHSINHJI, Ruler of Chhota-
Udepur State in Gujarat

Born 16th November 1906.

Succeeded to the Gadr · On 29th August 1923. Was invested with full powers on 20th June 1928.

Educated : At Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married . In 1927, Shri Padmakunver Basaheb, the daughter of His late Highness The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla, and after her demise married on the 5th December 1928, Shri Kusumkunver Basaheb daughter of H.H. The Maharaja Saheb of Rajpipla.

H.H. is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Visited Europe in 1926 and in 1937. *Heir-apparent* YUVARAJ SHRI VIRENDRASINHJI, born on 24th October 1937.

Area of the State : 890.34 square miles. *Population* : 144,640.

Gross Revenue : Rs 13,08,344 *Salute* : 9 guns.

Clubs : Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay, Royal W. I. Turf Club, Bombay, British Union Club, London, S.F. Gymkhana, Chhota-Udepur, The Cricket Club of India, Ltd, Bombay

Recreation : Shooting, Cricket, Riding, etc.

Tribute : The State pays Rs. 7,805 to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda and it receives Tanka or tribute from the Estates of Chorangla, Gad, Bhaka, Khareda and Choramal.

There are manganese mines in the State. The State owns Railway in its limits. There are telephone connections in the Town and Taluka Headquarters. In the capital there are electric and Water Works. There is also a Dak Bungalow.

Immediately on the declaration of War, His Highness placed at the disposal of His Majesty his personal services and the resources of the State *Contributions* : An annual donation of Rs 25,000 till the war continues. A sum of Rs 2,900 contributed by the people was paid towards H. E. the Viceroy's War purposes Fund. Rs 530 for the Indian Red Cross Society and St John Ambulance Fund, 3 per cent Defence Bonds, 1946 of the face value of Rs 1,04,300 and interest free Defence Bonds for Rs 950 were purchased by the State and its people. Further collections are in progress. Central and Taluka War Committees have been formed.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Commanding Officer CAPT MAHARAJ NAHARSINHJI *Military Force* Dewan RAO BAHADUR DHIRAJLAL H DESAI B A *Personal Asst to the Dewan* K S PRADHARSINHJI, B A (Cantab.), Bar at Law *Revenue Officer* MR K N PANIMICALOR *Dist & Sessions Judge* MR C G DESAI B A, LL B, *First Class Magistrate and Nyayadhish* MR NATVARLAL D PARIKH, MA LL B, B Com, FRES *Superintendent of Police* K S RAISINHJI C CHOWAN *Chief Medical Officer and Jail Supdt* DR R M DAVE, MBBS (Bom) L M (Dublin), Z U (Vienna)





CHITRAL MAJOR H. H. MEHTAR SIR MOHAMMAD NASIR UL-MULK, K. C. I. E. the present Ruler of Chitral.

Born 29th September 1897.

Nationality The Chitral dynasty trace their descent to Amir Taimur (the famous Tamerlane) through his grandson Sultan Hussain, the Emperor of Herat.

Mirza Ayub, the grandson of Sultan Hussain, came to Chitral as an exile and married the daughter of the then ruler of Chitral who proudly styled himself the descendant of Alexander the Great. The issue of the marriage was the founder of the present dynasty.

Educated First privately and then in the Islamia College, Peshawar, where he received

the Chelmsford Gold Medal for being first in B. A. examination. His Highness also had military training and was attached as Hon. Officer to the Royal 13th Frontier Force Rifles, 6th Battalion, from 1926 to 1931. His Highness was with the Political Department from 1931 to 1936 when he succeeded to the *Gali*. His Highness is officially styled as 'Mehtar' but his own subjects address him as 'Badashah'.

The Ruling family is staunchly loyal to the British Crown. In war and peace the Rulers have given undeniable proof of their devotion. In 1919 in alliance with the British Government Forces, His Highness commanded the Chitral State Army and occupied the Afghan Cantonment at Birkot and captured guns and other war materials as mentioned in Government despatches. In 1924 when his father His late Highness had gone on a pilgrimage His Highness acted as Regent and administered the State very successfully, and the Government on his request granted 1,000 more rifles for the State forces. On the return of his father His Highness was appointed as Governor of the Mastuj Province, which post he retained till his succession in 1936. In 1926 His Highness was appointed as Hon. Lieutenant in the Indian Army. In 1932 His Highness was one of the two delegates representing the British Government on the Boundary Commission with the Afghans. In January 1934 His Highness was made an Hon. Captain. In 1940 His Highness was promoted to Honorary Majorship in the Indian Army.

His Highness is interested in the study of general science and also composes Persian verses. His Highness has written a book of more than 2,000 Persian verses on the bearings of the theory of Cosmic and Biological Evolution on Islam, which has been published.

Salute 11 guns *Area of the State* 4,000 sq. miles
State Forces H. H. maintains a Body Guard of four thousand men
Address Chitral, N. W. F. P.

COCHIN H H SRI
KUTIAI VARMA Maha
raja of Cochin State
1891 20th Vrischam
1901

Education Privately

Ascend the Musnad 13th
April 1941

Heir H H Ravi Varma
Maharaja

Cochin is a maritime Indian
State lying in the South west
corner of India

Area 17 sq. miles

Pop. 1,45,000

Population 14-24-6

A substantial measure of
responsible government has

been introduced in Cochin. The Government of the State is now
run by His Highness the Maharaja through the Diwan in
relation to reserved subjects and through a Minister responsible to
the Legislature appointed under the Government of Cochin Act in
relation to transferred subjects. A Legislative Council with a
predominant non official majority and elected on a very wide franchise
has been constituted.

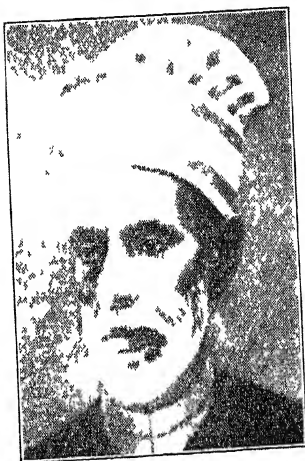
In point of education the State takes the first place among the
Indian States and Provinces. It owns 3 Colleges, 52 High Schools,
124 Lower Secondary Schools and 525 Primary Schools.

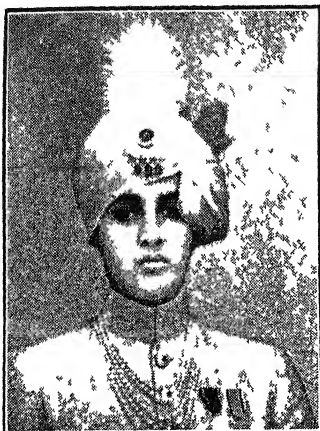
The State maintains 57 Hospitals and Dispensaries. Local
administration is carried on by six Municipalities, three Town Councils
and 86 Panchayats in the villages.

A contribution of Rs 1 lakh for War Purposes Fund and Rs 2,000
each for Red Cross and St. Dunstan's has been made. A contribu-
tion of Rs 20,000 representing the savings effected in the expenditure
for the installation of H. H. the Maharaja has also been made towards
H. H. the Viceroy's War Fund. Besides the State has offered to con-
tribute Rs 10,000 every month to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund
for the entire duration of the War. A committee to collect funds from
the public in aid of War Purposes is at work and it has already col-
lected over a lakh of rupees. A sum of about Rs 95,000 has
already been paid from the collections made by this committee.

Diwan Sri R. K. Shrinukham Chetty K. C. I. E. (on leave
preparatory to retirement) Mr. K. Achutha Menon Secretary to
Government is in charge.

Minister Dr. A. R. Menon M. B. Ch. B. (Edin.)





COOCH BEHAR HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
JAGADDIPENDRA NARAYAN
BHUI BAHADUR

Born 15th December 1915
Succeeded to the Gadi on the
20th December 1922 *Educated*
at Harrow and Trinity Hall
Cambridge His Highness was
invested with full Ruling Powers
on 6th April 1936

Area of the State 1 318 35 sq
miles *Population* 500 866
Revenue About Rs 38 lakhs
Permanent Salute 13 guns

RULING FAMILY

Mother Her Highness The
Maharani Saheba, daughter of
His late Highness the Maharaja
Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda
Brother Maharajkumar Indrajit-

tendra Narayan *Sisters* Maharajkumaris Ila Devi, Menaka Devi and
Her Highness Gayatri Devi of Jaipur

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS

In the last Great War all the resources of the State were placed
at the disposal of Government and the then Ruler's brother Prince
Hitendra Narayan joined the fighting forces in France. In the pre-
scent war His Highness has placed his personal services and the resour-
ces of the State at the disposal of His Majesty and has contributed
Rs 95 000 to date. Further contributions are under consideration.
War Bonds of about 3 lacs have also been purchased.

STATE COUNCIL

President HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA BHUP BAHADUR

Chief Minister DEWAN BAHADUR R SUBIAYYA NAIDU *Ministers*
RAI KARALI CHARAN GANGULI BAHADUR, B A, BCS (Retd.),
Revenue Minister RAI SAHIB S R MAJUMDAR, Finance Minister
RAI CHOWDURI S K CHAKRAVARTY M A, Fourth Member
(representing the non-official group of the Legislative Council to
whom he is responsible)

HIGH COURT.

RAI SUBODH CHANDRA DUTT BAHADUR B L, District & Sessions
Judge, Bengal (Retd.) High Court Judge

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

All the members of the State Council with the following. Additional Members repre-
senting different interests in the State. In view of the general constitutional level in
India as a whole His Highness has been pleased to increase the number of the non-
official members to provide for a non-official majority.

RAI S C DUTT BAHADUR I I District & Sessions Judge, Bengal Retd. (Retd.)
RAI SAHIB U N DUTT I I (Retd.) SRIJIT S C CHATTERJEE I I (Retd.)
KHAN CHAUDHURI AMANULLAH AHMED (M. A. B. L.) RAI SAHIB S. JINDIYAS
BASI MAZUMDAR B L (B.A.) SRIJIT DUTT CHAN SRIHAR OSAW (M. A. B. L.) RAI
CHOWDHURI SUSHIL KUMAR CHATTERJEE M A (H. L.) KUMAR KORNILIA NARAYAN
(Rajguru) SRIJIT SAHIB CHANDIA KCA SINCHA SAHAI I I (D. B. L. S. L. H. L.)
MAJUMDAR DHARAJIT PRADHAN (M. A. B. L.) SUDHAKAR SRIJIT DHAN CHANDIA
BASUNIA (L. I. S. L. H. L.) SRIJIT H. K. SUDHAKAR P. I. (S. R. L.)

DATIA Lt Col H II
MAHARAJA LOKINDRA
SIR GOVINDSINH JU DLO
BAHADUR GCII KC SI,
Ruler of Datia

Born 1886 Ascended the
Gthr on 5th August 1907

His Highness is a Patron of
St John Ambulance Associa-
tion Vice Patron of National
Horse Breeding and Show
Society Vice President of Red
Cross Society and All India
Biba Week Society Vice
Patron of Girl Guide Associa-
tion Indian Empire Member
of Cricket Club of India besides
being a member of several
other Societies Associations
and Clubs



He contributed about Rs 7 lakhs during the last War has
presented Lord Reading's statue to the Imperial Capital Delhi and
has built several beautiful buildings of public utility in his own capital
including Lord Hardinge Hospital and Lady Willingdon Girls School
On the outbreak of the War His Highness offered all his resources
Besides subscribing Rs 4500 as the first instalment he is contributing
Rs 1000 per month to the War Purposes Fund has subscribed to the
St Dunstan Fund Silver Linnet Fund King George Sailors Fund and
Red Cross & St John Ambulance Organization A working party to
prepare woollen and cotton articles for the comfort of the wounded and
sick has been organised and War Committees to raise funds to popu-
larise War loans to help in recruiting and do propaganda work have
been established The State Forces have supplied 8 trained Signallers
and have agreed to raise a full section for the M F Section of a
Indian Army

Besides shooting several big game in South East Africa in 1912 13
he has shot 212 tigers in India His Highness celebrated his Silver
Jubilee in 1933

Constitution The administration is carried on through the Chief
Minister who is the central administrative authority The Chief
Minister is assisted by the Heads of departments and advised by a
Legislative Council which was constituted in 1924

Area of the State 312 square miles *Population* 158834
Revenue About Rs 13 lakhs

Chief Minister RAJ BAHADUR MAJOR SARDAR KAHN CHAND

Address Datia Central India



DEWAS STATE (Jr)
H H MAHARAJA SHRI
MANI SADASHIV RAO
KHADE SAHEB PAWAR, the pre-
sent Ruler of Dewas State (Jr)

Born 13th August 1887
Educated at the local Victoria
High School, Daly College
Indore, Mayo College, Ajmer
and the Imperial Cadet Corps,
Dehra Dun, passed the London
Matriculation and entered Trin-
coln's Inn to study law. *Succeed-*
ed his brother in February 1934

Married H H Maharani A
S Parvati Bai Saheb of the fam-
ous house of the Angres who is a
niece of H H the Dowager
Maharani Sahiba of Baroda.
One son and two daughters

Her-Apparent Yuvraj

Captain Yeswant Rao Bhau Saheb Pawar is a Matriculate of the London University and has filled in law terms at Gray's Inn, and has passed the first examination. Maharaj Kumari Alaknandabai Jadhav is highly educated and is zealously working as President of the State Council.

His Highness visited Europe in 1908, 1913, 1930, 1935 and 1938. He is a keen sportsman, an excellent Tennis player and a good shot.

His Highness was the President of the Maratha Education Conference in 1917, of Kuimi Kshattriya Conference in 1919 and 1933 and of the Ayurvedic Conference in 1936. He was elected a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in 1925 from Poona Rural Constituency and a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes in 1930. He is one of the progenitors of the Maratha Education Society and a sponsor of the Shri Shivaji Memorial of Poona.

In administering the State His Highness is assisted by a Council, two members of which are representatives of the Agricultural and Commercial sections of the population. An entirely elected Jan Pratinidhi Mandal with administrative and executive control over nation building departments was established in 1939.

His Highness' rule has been one of all round progress in the State. Village and Town Panchayats have been revived, a Maternity House has been opened. Vocational education has been introduced and an extensive programme of village uplift has been set on foot.

All resources of the State are placed at the disposal of His Majesty to help in the War. A War Committee under the supervision of the her apparent has been formed. Committees to take internal security measures and to enlist Civic Guards also exist. Donations to the various funds amount to Rs 13,57,75. The Durbar has invested Rs 1,00,000 in Defence Bonds. His Highness is a member of the Committee of the Victory War Purposes Fund and an honorary or member of Her Excellency's Silver Linnet Fund.

Salute 15 guns. *Area* 411 sq miles. *Revenue* Rs 6,52,545

DHAR (CI) HIS HIGH-
NLS MAHARAJA ANAND
RAO PUAR SAHEB
BAHADUR

Born 24th November 1920
Succession Succeeded to
the *Gadi* by adoption on the 1st
August 1936

Education His Highness
the Maharaja Sahab Bahadur
after completing his College
career paid a short visit to
London on the occasion of the
Coronation of His Majesty
King George VI in May 1937
His Highness again went on an
Educational trip in May 1938
and returned to the Capital in
October 1938 His Highness
after receiving practical admini-
strative training in the State
was invested with full Ruling Powers on the 16th March 1940



Salute 15 guns

Area of the State 1 800 24 square miles *Average revenue*
Rs 30 00 000 including revenue of the Khasgi, Thakurates, Bhumats
and Jagirs, etc *Population* 243 521 according to Census of 1931

War Contributions At the outbreak of war the Durbar offered
all the resources of the State and His Highness volunteered his personal
services Since then the State has contributed Rs 1 15 000 of which
His Highness paid from his private purse Rs 60 000 for the purchase
of a light Tank complete with arms and Rs 5,000 towards The Lord
Mayor's Air Raid Victims Relief Fund Defence Bonds of the face
value of Rs 50 000 have also been purchased by the Durbar and
liberal donations from the officials and the public amounting to
Rs 6 000 have been contributed to Red Cross and other Funds From
the State Army one Demonstration Platoon has been furnished and
raising of one section of a mechanised transport Unit has been promised
Six Signallers have already left for active service

Administration of the State is now carried on by His Highness the
Maharaja Sahab Bahadur with the help of a Council consisting of a
Dewan who is also the Vice-President and two other Members (Revenue
and Judicial)

STATE COUNCIL.

President HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA ANAND RAO PUAR SAHEB
BAHADUR *Dewan and Vice President* M K KHER, Esq
B Sc LL B *Revenue Member* MR RAGHUNATH SAHAI
Judicial Member RAO BAHADUR B S PHARASKHANEWALE,
L A LL B *Assistant to the Dewan in the Finance Branch*
MR B S BAPAT MA LL B *Durbar and Council Secretary*
MR R M PURANIK MA, LL B



His Highness is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. A Banner was presented to the State by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in 1857.

How Mitharaj Kumar Shri Nithudevji P A (I am) M A (int)
Area of the State 704 sq miles *Population* about 11,00,000
Revenue Rs 8½ lakhs *Salute* Permanent personnel 11 *Accommodation*
Shooting Music and Travelling

Private Secretary Shrimati Sushiladevi Phatlal, I.C.C.I.
 Assistant Mr. Bhogul J. Mody, Assistant Secretary, M. J. S.M.
 handas C. Shih

President Mr D V Sar y i A H I *Member* M S J D T A
Commur and Intl stry Mc b r D S K Ill oec D (Mu cl) L M b r
Mr B T Sl sh B A LL B

DHIOLPUR LT COL
HIS HIGHNESS RAJA
UD DATT SINGH
OF MUK SAKAMAD RAJ HAI
HIND MAHARAJADHIRAJ SRI
SAWAI MAHARAJ RANA SRI
UDAI BHAN SINGH
JOKINDRA BAHADUR DILLI
JUNG JAI DIO GILL
KCSI KCSI Maha
raj Rani of Dholpur

Born 12th February
1893

Succeeded to the Gadi in
March 1911 and assumed
full ruling power in 1913



His Highness was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer where he passed the Diploma examination and won several prizes and then for a brief period in the Imperial Cadet Corps, after which he went on an educational tour to the Western Countries of Europe. He was a Member of the first two Round Table Conferences and visited England in 1930-31.

MARRIED To the sister of the present Raja of Badrukhan—one of the very old Houses of the Phulkian States

Area of the State 122 sq miles *Population* 254,986.

Revenue Rs 19,71,000

Salute Permanent 15 guns personal 17 guns

STATE COUNCIL.

President H H THE MAHARAJ RANA BAHADUR

Members.

Imperial & Political Secretary PANDIT KALADHAR TEWARI

Judicial & President Municipality NAWAB MOHAMMAD RUSTAM ALI KHAN

Revenue Secretary PAPO MADHU NARAIN B A

Personal Secretary RAJ SAHIB M DIN DAYAL B A

Adm. Office Police Department RAJ BAHADUR SARDAR TIRATH SINGH ISO

Military Secretary GOC LT COL KAGHUBIR SINGH



DHRANGADHRA :
 MAJOR H. H. MAHARAJA MAHARANA
 SHRI SIR GHANSHYAMSINHJI,
 G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja
 Sahib of Dhrangadhra in
 Kathiawar.

Born : In 1889, and succeeded to the Gadi in 1911. *Educated :* Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and later in England with Private tutors under the guardian-hip of Sir Charles Ollivant.

Married : Five times. Has three sons (1) Maharaj, Yuvraj Kumar Shri

Mayurdhwajsinhji, Heir apparent, (2) Maharaj Kumar Shri Virendrasinhji and (3) Maharaj Kumar Shri Dharmendrasinhji.

Area : 1,167 sq. miles exclusive of the State's portion of the lesser Runn of Cutch. *Population :* 88,961. *Annual Revenue :* Rs. 25,00,000. *Dynastic Salute :* 13 Guns.

His Highness has so far contributed Rs. 15,576 to the War Plane Fund, Rs. 1,000 to H. E. the Viceroy's St. Dunstan's Fund and is making a monthly contribution of Rs. 100 to the Western India States Publicity Bureau.

Dewan : Rao Bahadur Manishanker R. Trivedi, B.A., LL.B.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Private Secretary : Chandrakant B. Yodh. *Staff Officer, Dhrangadhra State Forces :* Major Jaswantsinhji J. Palmer. *Household Controller :* Rana Jethubha Akhubha.

CHIEF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Cotton, Jowar, Bajri and Wheat.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

Salt and manufacture of Soda Ash at Dhrangadhra Chemical Works, Limited, Dhrangadhra, which is the only work of the kind in India.

MAHARAJ YUVRAJ
KUMAR S H R I

MAYURDIHWAJ SINHI, Heir-
Apparent of Dhrangadhra
State.

Born : On the 3rd March
1923 to Her Highness the
Kotdawallan Maharani
Saheb Shri Anandkunverba.

Educated : First at
Dhrangadhra under the
supervision of Mr. R. J. O.
Meyer. Sent to England to
prosecute his studies further
with a private tutor, Mr.
Meyer, in 1935. Subsequent-
ly joined the Hailybury College. He was progressing very
well at the College and the Principal's reports about his
progress, etc., at the College had been excellent, but owing to
the outbreak of hostilities with Germany, he had to return to
India in September 1939.

He joined St. Joseph's Academy in Dehra Dun in
January 1940.

He is a keen sportsman taking interest in outdoor and
indoor games.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Virendrasinhji was born on 20th
August 1927 to Her Highness Ametwallan Maharani Saheb.

Maharaj Kumar Shri Dharmendrasinhji was born on
26th November 1927 to Her Highness Jamnagarwallan
Maharani Saheb.

Both the Maharaj Kumars were sent to England with
the Yuvraj Maharajkumar Saheb. They were studying at
Heathmount School in England and were obliged to return
to India owing to the outbreak of war. They were admitted
to H. R. H. Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College
at Dehra Dun in January 1940.





DHROL : H. H. THAKORE SAHEB SHRI CHANDRA-SINHJI SAHEB, the present Ruler of D h r o l State, W. I. S. Agency. The State was founded by Jam Shri Hardholji in about 1505 A. D. The Ruling family belongs to the Jadeja Rajputs, the descendants of Lord Shri Krishna.

Born on the 28th August 1912 A. D. Succeeded to the *Gadi* : 20th October 1930. Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, where he had a brilliant career and won many prizes and medals. After obtaining the Chief's College Diploma, he joined the Deccan College for further studies.

• H. H. The Thakore Saheb holds Sanad of adoption.

The succession to the *Gadi* is governed by the rule of primogeniture. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Average annual revenue : Rs. 2,80,281-7-0 ; *Area* : 282.7 sq. miles ; *Population* : 27,639 according to the Imperial Census of 1931 A. D. ; *Hereditary Salute* : 9 guns.

DHROL STATE'S WAR EFFORTS.

H. H. The Thakore Saheb contributes Rs. 5,000 annually towards H. E. The Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.

Rs. 250 donated by Her Highness Maharani Saheba towards the Silver Trinket Fund.

Rs. 2,000 State's contribution towards the W. I. S. Agency War-Plane Fund.

Rs. 634 were raised from Dhrol State in aid of the Red Cross and War Blind Lucky Bag Fund, W. I. S. Agency.

Monthly contribution of Rs. 50 towards the publication and maintenance of the W. I. S. Agency War Gazette.

CIVIC GUARDS.

To the call for enlistment in the civic guards there was very good response from the bhayats and the public. The work is proceeding very satisfactorily.

OFFICERS.

Dewan : Mr. Revashanker Navalshanker Vyas, B.A., LL.B., *Revenue Commissioner* : Jadeja Shrivsinhi Mulubha ; *Sar Nyayadhisht* : Mr. Kapurchand Motchand Shah, B.A., LL.B. ; *Chief Medical Officer* : Dr. Vishwanath Narbheram Desai, M.B.B.S. ; *First Class Magistrate* : Mr. Pragmal Hirji Rathod, B.A., LL.B. ; *Chief Accounts Officer* : Mr. Bhanushanker Jatashanker Dave ; *Superintendent of Police* : Jadeja Merubha Sursinhi ; *Educational Inspector* : Mr. Pragmal Hirji Rathod, B.A., LL.B. ; *Secretary to Hazur Office* : Mr. Gunvantrai Manshanker Jhala.

DUNGARPUR: H. H. RAI-I-RAYAN MAHARAJA-DHIRAJ MAHARAWAL SHRI SIR LAKSHMAN SINGHJI BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler of Dungarpur.

Born: on the 7th March, 1908 and succeeded his father on the 15th November, 1919. His Highness married the granddaughter of the Raja of Bhinga on the 8th February, 1920. He was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer, where he passed the Diploma Examination and studied up to the first year of the Post Diploma course. In addition to winning prizes at school His Highness had the distinction of getting the Sword of Honour. After leaving the Mayo College, in May 1927, he proceeded on a short visit to Europe returning in October 1927. His Highness was invested with full ruling powers on the 16th February, 1928. In March of the same year he married a second time a daughter of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madan Singh Bahadur of Kishengarh. His Highness has three Maharaj Kumars and four Princesses. The Heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Mahipal Singhji Bahadur was born on the 14th August, 1931. His Highness has three brothers. He was created K.C.S.I. in 1935.



The Rulers of Dungarpur belong to the Gehlot-Ahara Clan of the Sisodia Rajputs and are the eldest branch of the House of Udaipur. The separation of the Dungarpur House from the House of Mewar dates from Vikram Samvat 1228 (A.D. 1171), when Rawal Samant Singh, Ruler of Mewar and the eldest son of Rawal Kshem Singh, left his patrimony and migrating south slew Chaurasimal, the Parmar Ruler of Vagad, the ancient name for the Country comprising the present States of Dungarpur and Banswara with its Capital at Batpatrak or Baroda. The early rulers of whom Devpaldev and Virsingh are worthy of special note, gradually extended their territory by driving out the Parmars from Galiakot and Arthoona. It was Maharawal Dungar Singh who founded the present Capital and named it Dungarpur after himself. Of subsequent rulers, Maharawals Gopinath and Somdas are noteworthy for the resistance they offered to the Sultans of Gujerat and Malwa.

On the death of Maharawal Udai Singh I, a warrior of great repute, who fell fighting against the Emperor Babar in 1528 A. D. at the battle of Khanwa, the State of Vagad was split up, the portion to the west of the river Mahi with the Capital, Dungarpur being retained by the elder son, Prithvi Raj, and the eastern portion, now forming the State of Banswara, going to the younger son, Jagmal.

Area: 1,400 sq. miles. *Population:* 227,500. *Average Revenue:* Rs. 8,00,000. *Salute:* 15 guns.



FARIDKOT : LIEUTENANT HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-SAADAT NISHAN HAZRAT-I-KAISAR-I-HIND RAJA SIR HARINDAR SINGH BRARBANS BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., Ruler of Faridkot State, Punjab.

Born : On 29th January 1915.

Succeeded to the Gadi : Dec. 1918. His Highness assumed full ruling Powers on 17th October 1934.

Educated : At Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, where he had a brilliant academic career. Passed the Diploma Test with distinction in the year

1932, standing 1st in his College in English and winning the Godley Medal and the Watson Gold Medal for History and Geography. His Highness received practical administrative and judicial training in his State.

In December 1933 His Highness successfully completed a course of military training at Poona with the Royal Deccan Horse. His Highness is a keen sportsman and fond of all manly games, especially Polo.

Married : The daughter of Sardar Bahadur Bhagwant Singh Sahib of Bhareli, Ambala District, in February 1933.

Appointed K.C.S.I. on 1st January 1941.

Salute : 11 guns.

Area of State : 643 square miles.

Population : 1,99,283.

Gross Income : Rs.17,00,000.

Heir-Apparent : Shri Tikka Harmohindar Singh Sahib Bahadur, born 22nd October 1937.

WAR EFFORTS & CONTRIBUTIONS.

All the resources of the State have been placed at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor, while the personal services of the Ruler, as well as of the State Forces have also been offered. The State Sappers and Miners Company, proceeded to Roorkee for intensive training in September 1939, have now moved to the Frontier on

active service. A special reserve of 100 men and a State Service Company 300 Strong have been raised. Faridkot Militia 523 Strong to be armed and housed in special fortified posts and a Camel Corps of 168 have also been raised.

CASH CONTRIBUTIONS.

1. His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs.1,00,000 from the State.

2. Local War Purposes Fund over Rs. 40,000 from the members of the Ruling family, Officials and Non-officials of the State.

3. St. Dunstan's Fund, Rs.5,000 from the State and about Rs.3,600 from the Officials and Non-officials of the State.

4. Lady Linlithgow's Gold and Silver Trinket Fund. A sum of Rs.9,000 was remitted to defray the cost of two Ambulances, one from the ladies of the Ruling Family and the other on behalf of the women of Faridkot.

Out of this sum Rs.3,168 have been contributed by the members of the Ruling Family and other ladies of the State and the balance by the State.

5. Lord Mayor's Fund, Rs.5,000.

6. A ten ton steam road roller has been supplied to the Government.

7. £7,500 have been invested in the 3% National Defence Bonds (British War Savings Movement).

8. A sum of Rs.5,00,000 has been invested in the Government of India Defence Bonds of 1946.

9. Faridkot Troops Comforts Fund, Rs.15,600 from the Officials and Non-officials of the State.

Kanwar Manjitindar Singh Sahib Bahadur :—

The younger brother of His Highness Raja Brar Bahadur, born on 22nd February 1916, educated at the Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, is Minister to His Highness.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Secretary : Sardar Bahadur Sardar Indar Singh, B.A.

Home Secretary : Sardar Bahadur Sardar Fateh Singh.

Judicial & Revenue Secretary : Khan Sahib Maulvi Abdul Aziz, B.A., LL.B.



GWALIOR: HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA, MUKHTAR-UL-MULK, AZIM-UL-IQTIDAR, RAFI-USH-SHAN, WALA SHIKOH, MOHATASHAM-I-DAURAN, UMDAT-UL-UMRA, MAHARAJADHIRAJ, HISAM-US-SALTANAT, SIR JIVAJI RAO SCINDIA, ALIJAH BAHADUR, SHRINATH, MANSUR-I-ZAMAN, FIDWI-I-HAZRAT-I-MALIK-I-MUAZZAM-I-RAFI-UD-DARJA-I-INGLISTAN, Maharaja of the Gwalior State.

Born : 26th June 1916.
Son of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia and Her Highness the Maharani

Gajraraja Scindia.

Ascended the throne on the 27th September 1925, assumed ruling powers on 2nd November 1936.

Educated : Privately under the guardianship of his mother, passed Matriculation Examination in Second Division, attended Victoria College, Gwalior.

Administrative training : Received Settlement and Revenue training at Lyallpur (Punjab), Administrative training at Bombay and Bangalore and military training at Poona.

Appointed "Associate Knight" of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem in June 1937. Elected Vice-President of the East India Association, London, in November 1937 G.C.I.E. in January 1941.

Salute : 21 guns.

Recreation : Motoring, Big game shooting, Riding, Tennis, Reading.

Area : 26,397 square miles.

Population : 3,523,070.

Revenue : Estimated for 1940-41 Rs. 2,66,60,000.

Capital . Gwalior.

Address : Jai Vilas, Gwalior ; Madhav Vilas, Shivpuri.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Huzoor Secretary : Capt. Sardar K. D. Mahadik (on deputation),
 Capt. Sardar D. K. Jadhav, B.A., Offg.
Military Secretary : Lieut.-Col. S. K. Surve.
Personal Secretary : Capt. Eknathrao Patil, B.Sc.
Comptroller of Household : Major Sardar A. B. Phalke.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President : H. H. the Maharaja Scindia.
Vice-President : Rajmantrapraveen S. P. Rajagopalchari, B.A., B.L.
Foreign and Political Minister : Sir Manubhai N. Mehta, Kt.,
 C.S.I., M.A., LL.B.
Army Minister : Major-General Rao Raja Sardar G. R. Rajwade,
 Mashir-i-Khas Bahadur, C B.E., Shaukat-i-Jang.
Home Minister : Rajmantrapraveen S. P. Rajagopalchari, B.A.,
 B.L.
Revenue Minister : Major Sardar Madhav Rao Phalke, Mukhtar-
 ud-Daula, Shaukat-i-Jang.
Finance Minister : Sir Charles Carson, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Minister for Law and Justice : Mr. G. K. Shinde B.A., Bar-at-law
 (Offg.)
Minister for Industries, Commerce and Communications : Col.
 Sardar M. N. Shitole, Umdat-ul-Mulk, Raj Rajendra, Deshmukh,
 Rustam-i-Jang Bahadur.
Minister for State Commercial Concerns and Supplies : Lt.-Col.
 Rao Bahadur Bapu Rao Pawar.
Minister for Jagirs and Co-operation : Mr. Hakim Ahmad, B.A.
Minister for Rural Welfare and Local Self-Government : Mr.
 Takhatmal Jalori.
Secretary : Syed Mohammad Ali.

In matters of administration His Highness is assisted by a Council of Ministers under his direct control. The Council is composed of ten Ministers. The State Army consisting of Cavalry, Infantry and Artillery units is considered to be the best among Indian State Forces. It has its own Postal system and Light Railway. Besides a number of Schools the State has two Colleges for boys and one for girls. A Public School is run on European lines to impart education to the children of nobles and upper middle class.

New political reforms were announced in June 1939 whereby two Houses of Legislature, the Praja Sabha (Lower House) and the Samant Sabha (Upper House) of 85 and 40 members respectively have been provided. The Praja Sabha will have 50 members duly elected and 35 members, including not exceeding 15 officials, will be

nominated. The Samant Sabha will be formed of 40 members of whom 20 will be elected and the remainder nominated including officials not exceeding 12. The method of election to both the Houses is direct. The subjects of Gwalior Durbar are entitled to fundamental rights of good citizens and possess the various civic liberties which include liberty of speech and liberty of the press, liberty of association and liberty of conscience.

Gwalior now claims to be one of the few advanced States which have taken practical steps in associating the public voice with the administration of the State by reserving a seat in the Council of Ministers for a non-official person, and by the appointment of Mr. Takhatmal, a leading lawyer of Bhilsa and prominent public worker as Minister for Rural Welfare and Local Self-Government.

Since the present Ruler assumed powers, vigorous impetus has been given to all-round moral and material progress. The construction of the Harsi Reservoir costing about $1\frac{1}{2}$ crores, a proposal to construct an up-to-date Female Hospital and the sanction of one crore of rupees for rural reconstruction are the landmarks in the history of Gwalior. The network of roads has been utilised by the motor bus service run by the Gwalior and Northern India Transport Company, and those places which were unconnected are now being joined with important highways. To bring Gwalior closer to the outer world, His Highness has recently sanctioned the construction of a Seaplane Base, which will serve as a halting Station on the Imperial Air Line at Madhav Sagar and an Aerodrome at Maharajpur.

His Highness was one of the first rulers in India to place the army and resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and it is in keeping with the traditions of his House and with his own military training that he offered his personal services also. Immediately after the outbreak of the present war Gwalior took steps to sponsor effective measures, such as were taken in British India, by promulgating rules for the safety of the public, registration of European subjects, restriction of the movements of foreigners and control of the Press and price control in order to prevent profiteering. The pick of his splendid army was offered by His Highness to the British Government, and six Units—the 3rd Gwalior Lancers, the Mountain Battery, the 4th Gwalior Infantry Regiment, the 2nd Infantry, 'B' Battery and the Gwalior Transport have left the State and are already serving with British Indian troops. A thousand recruits have been enlisted to provide reinforcements and bring units upto depot strength. Besides the contributions in men and material, His Highness has both given and invested handsome amounts towards the successful prosecution of the war, with an approximate total reaching 40 lacs of rupees so far.

HYDERABAD: HIS
EXALTED HIGHNESS,
RUSTOM-I-DOWRA N,
ARASU-I-ZAMAN, LT.-GENERAL
MUZAFFAR-UL-MULK WAL-
MAMALIK, NAWAB SIR MIR
OSMAN ALI KHAN BAHADUR,
FATEH JUNG SIPAH SALAR,
Faithful Ally of the British
Government, NIZAMUD-DOULA,
NIZAM-UL-MULK ASAF JAH,
G.C.S.I., G.B.E., NIZAM of
Hyderabad and Berar.

Born: 1880. *Ascended the throne:* 1911. *Educated:* Privately.

Married: In 1906 Dulhan Pasha, daughter of Nawab Jehangir Jung, a nobleman, representing a collateral branch of the Nizam's family.



Heir: HIS HIGHNESS NAWAB MIR HIMAYAT ALI KHAN BAHADUR, AZAM JAU, Prince of Berar.

Area: 100,465 square miles. *Population:* 17,877,986 (1931).
Revenue: Actuals for 1939-40: 914.00 lakhs. Estimated for 1940-41: 926.51 lakhs. *Salute:* 21 guns.

The State has a Legislative Council of twenty members, eight of whom are elected and an Executive Council of six officials with a President. It maintains its own paper currency and coinage, postal system, railways and army. It has a University with six Arts Colleges including one for women and Colleges for Engineering, Medicine, Law and Teaching. It has also an Honours College affiliated to Madras University, a College for Jagirdars and a College of Physical Education. There are also a Village Industries Training Centre, a Central Technical College and an Observatory. The establishment of a State Bank is contemplated in the near future. The State is of great historical and archaeological interest, as within its limits, are situated many old capitals of ancient and mediæval Deccan Kingdoms, famous forts, temples, mosques and shrines and the wonderful Buddhist sculptures and paintings of Ellora and Ajanta.

In order to afford the people more effective association with Government, constitutional reforms of a far-reaching character were announced on 17th July, 1939. They are based for the most part on the recommendations of a predominantly non-official Committee. Under the new reforms scheme, a much enlarged Legislative Assembly, with an elected majority and a specific list of matters within its purview, is to be established. The basis of representation both for the Assembly and for all the local bodies will be functional with joint electorates. The new constitution also provides for the setting up

of a number of Advisory Committees on Affairs, Finance, Education, Agriculture, Industries, etc., to advise the Members of Government concerned on those matters, for the reconstitution of the Hyderabad Civil Service Committee, the setting up of Appointment Boards to control recruitment to Government services, and the establishment of Panchayats, and the reconstitution and expansion of existing District Boards and Town Municipalities. A new press legislation is also on the anvil.

When the Reforms come to be fully implemented there will be 16 District Boards, 12 Jagir and Illaqa Boards and 100 Municipal and Town Committees and 2,000 Panchayats, not to mention the Legislative Assembly itself, Appointment Boards for all Departments, a reconstituted Civil Service Committee, 7 Statutory Advisory Committees dealing with such important matters as Finance, Industries, Education, Agriculture, Religious Affairs and Sanitation, the District Conferences meeting every year in all the Districts.

Hyderabad and War: Foremost among the units of Princely India, Hyderabad is in the forefront of all Indian States and even many British Indian provinces in the matter of her practical contribution to the war effort of the country. No sooner hostilities broke out in Europe than His Exalted Highness the Nizam, the "Faithful Ally" of the British Government, in keeping with the traditional policy of the House of Asaf Jah, offered unstinted co-operation and placed his services and the entire resources of his Dominions at the disposal of the British Government. Inspired by the noble example set by their beloved Ruler, the people of Hyderabad also have voluntarily put their shoulders to swell the war effort of the State.

Not only has His Exalted Highness placed his Delhi and Bombay palaces at the disposal of the Government of India for war purposes, but has also donated £50,000 from the "Sarf-e-Khas" (personal) Estate for aerial warfare and made a contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs to the Viceroy's Fund. This is in addition to the contributions totalling £150,000 made by H. E. H.'s Government to the Air Ministry in London; investment of Rs. 50 lakhs in the Government of India interest-free Defence Bonds and the monthly contribution of Rs. 1½ lakhs to defray the expenses of the Hyderabad regiments (a cavalry unit and an infantry battalion) stationed in British India for purposes of internal security. A noble addition made to these generous contributions is the placing of a sum of Rs. 20 lakhs at the disposal of the Admiralty for the provision of a corvette for combating the submarine menace in the "Battle of the Atlantic."

This does not, however, by any means exhaust the list of measures which have been and are being taken by the Government and people of Hyderabad to contribute their quota to the country's war effort. A special organization has been created and entrusted with the task of aligning Hyderabad industries with the war effort. The N. S. Railway workshops are manufacturing war materials and are being assisted in the task by the Public Works and the Commerce and Industries Department. The Road Transport Department of the Railway is training mechanics and drivers for the Indian Army. Hyderabad

also has the distinction of having an elementary flying training school, opened recently at the Begampet Aerodrome. The institution, established at a capital cost of Rs. 1,75,000, will turn out 100 pilots every year.

But this is not all. As has already been stated, public response to appeals for funds has been very encouraging indeed. Nearly Rs. 3½ lakhs have so far been contributed to the Hyderabad War Purposes Fund, while the Hyderabad Hurricane Fund started with an appeal from the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari and the Resident at Hyderabad has yielded nearly Rs. 20½ lakhs. Many notable contributions have been made from these funds for general war and relief purposes in England as well as elsewhere in Europe. Moreover, the entire countryside has been galvanized into activity and an extensive network of District and Taluqa Committees set up to help in the co-ordination of war relief activities.

Capital: Hyderabad—Population 466,894 (1931). It is the fourth largest city in the Indian Empire. The city is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Musi, with fine public buildings, broad cemented roads, good electricity and water supply and an efficient bus service run by the State Railway. Among interesting places are the Char Minar, the Mecca Masjid, the fort and tombs of Golconda, the large artificial reservoirs—the Osman Sagar and the Himayat Sagar and the Osmania University.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR AKBAR HYDARI (Nawab Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur) P.C., Kt., B.A., LL.D., D.C.L. (with Railway, Mines, Political and Constitutional Affairs Portfolios).

Commerce and Industries, Wireless and Broadcasting Member :

NAWAB SIR AQUEEL JUNG BAHADUR.

Education and Finance Member :

NAWAB MAHDI YAR JUNG BAHADUR, M.A. (Oxon.)

Revenue and Police Member :

SIR THEODORE J. TASKER, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.

Army and Medical Member :

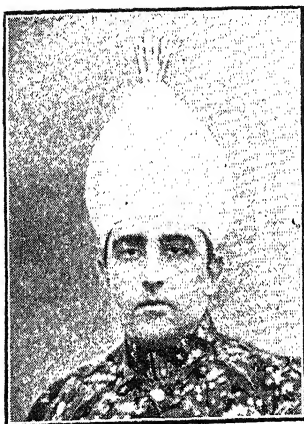
NAWAB KHUSRO JUNG BAHADUR.

Judicial Member :

MR. SYED ABDUL AZIZ, BAR-AT-LAW.

Public Works Member :

RAJA DHARAM KARAN BAHADUR, H.C.S.



H. H. GENERAL WALASHAN
NAWAB MIR HIMAYAT
ALI KHAN, AZAM JAH
BAHADUR, PRINCE OF BERAR,
HEIR-APPARENT TO H. E. H. THE
NIZAM OF HYDERABAD AND
BERAR.

Born: February 22nd, 1907.

Early education was entrusted to eminent scholars, Indian and European, and military training was supervised by the late Major-General Nawab Sir Afsarul-Mulk Bahadur. Showed special aptitude for all forms of manly sport, and excels in polo, tent-pegging, pig-sticking and hunting. A fine shot and a keen all-round sportsman. Has also received thorough training in administrative work, both executive and judicial.

His Highness married Durr-e-Shahvar, the only daughter of H. M. the Califa Abdul Majid II. Her Highness received the title of Durdana Begum from H. E. H. the Nizam, after marriage. Her Highness received her education under the scholarly care of her father, and besides being well-versed in various languages, is a keen student, an able speaker and an excellent painter. Their Highnesses have travelled extensively in Europe, and in 1937, represented H. E. H. the Nizam at H. M. the King Emperor's Coronation. Following the Berar Agreement of 1936, the hereditary title of H. H. the Prince of Berar has been conferred on the Heir-Apparent. Honorary Degree of LL.D. has been conferred on His Highness by the Osmania and the Aligarh Muslim Universities.

His Highness was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Hyderabad State Forces in 1934, and has associated himself whole-heartedly with measures designed to enhance the efficiency of the Army. Among the more important schemes put into execution during his period of office, are the introduction of New Terms of Service, construction of a Central hospital, establishment of a Cantonment at Mominabad, reorganisation of the Military Medical Service, and the supply of free rations to all units. A number of reforms have been introduced in the Irregular Forces of the State, which are also under His Highness' command. His Highness keeps in close touch with the administration, and is particularly interested in rural uplift activities, and in social and educational developments. His recent tour of famine-stricken areas evoked memorable scenes. His speeches command wide interest, both on account of their simple unaffected language, and because of the sympathy and understanding he brings to bear on the various problems.

Staff: NAWAB SAMAD YAR JUNG BAHADUR, *Controller.* MIR TAHER ALI KHAN, *Private Secretary.* CAPT. SUBHAN ALI KHAN, CAPT. SYED BASHIRUDDIN AHMED, LIEUT. HAMID BAIG, LIEUT. NASIR MIRZA, LIEUT. AHMADULLAH, A.D.Cs. *Address:* "Bella Vista," Hyderabad-Deccan.

IDAR: H. H. MAHARAJA DHIRAJ SHREE HIMMAT SINGHI OF —The Idar House was founded 200 years ago by two brothers of the Maharaja of Jodhpur. His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji is the 10th of this illustrious line.

Born: On 2nd September 1899. Succeeded to the *Gadi*: 14th April, 1931.

Married: Shree Jawahar Kunwar Sahiba, the eldest daughter of Raja of Khandela in the Jaipur State in 1908.

His Highness received his education at Mayo College, Ajmer, where he remained for 5½ years, leaving it after a brilliant career in 1916. He attained his diploma standing first in the list of candidates from all the Chiefs' Colleges in India and was awarded His Excellency the Viceroy's medal. He won every class prize from the fifth to the diploma, five prizes for English and eleven others for various subjects. He won prizes in each division in succession for riding, and represented the College against the Althorpe College for 3 years at tent pegging, and also at tennis. For several years he was captain of one or other of the junior football or cricket elevens, and he was one of the best and keenest polo players in the college.

As will be seen, he upheld his family tradition as a horseman. From boyhood he was keen on hunting and pigsticking and before he had joined the College at the age of 10, he had accounted for many a panther and bear to his own rifle. His Highness now keeps a racing stable and has had many successes. These active sports are not his only recreation for he has a good ear for music and is interested in painting and photography.

On leaving the college, His Highness Maharaja Shree Himmat Singhji took an active part in the State administration being appointed to His late Highness' Council, and later for several years was in charge of the administration under His late Highness' personal directions. He gained further practical experience from an extensive tour throughout India in 1929-30. He was therefore well qualified to take up his responsibilities as Ruler of his State when he ascended the *Gadi* of Idar. Since his accession in 1931, many schemes of improvement have been inaugurated which concern the social welfare of his subjects, their education, industries and agriculture. His Highness has embarked on an ambitious programme of reform and advancement which it is expected his experience and keen personal interest will enable him to carry through successfully.

His Highness has two sons, Maharaja Kumars Shree Daljit Singhji and Amar Singhji, the eldest Maharaja Kumar Shree Daljit Singhji, the heir-apparent, was born in 1917.

On the outbreak of War His Highness placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government. His Highness is giving Rs. 25,000 annually for the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. The State has also presented its two Aircraft—a Monospar and a Hornet Moth to the Government. Rs. 4,777-9-9 including Rs. 1,500 as annual contributions were contributed by the members of the Ruling Family and the Jagirdars of the State towards the War Purposes Fund. Rs. 500 were presented on behalf of the ladies of the State towards Her Excellency's Trinket Fund. A Central War Committee has been established which is making every effort for the collection of funds.



Salute: 15 GUNS. *Area:* 1,669 sq. miles. *Revenue:* Rs. 22.99 Lakhs.

Diwan: RAI BAHADUR RAJ RATTAN JAGANNATH BHANDARI, M.A., LL.B.



INDORE : HIS HIGH-
NESS MAHARAJADHIRAJ
RAJ RAJESHWAR SAWAI
SHREE YESHWANT RAO
HOLKAR BAHADUR, G.C.I.E.,
Maharaja of Indore.

Born : 6th September 1908.

Accession : 26th February 1926.

Investiture : 9th May 1930.

Educated : In England 1920-23 and again at Christ Church, Oxford, 1926-29.

Married : In 1924 a daughter of the Junior Chief of Kagal (Kolhapur). Her Highness Maharani Sanyogita Bai died in July 1937.

Daughter : Princess Ushadevi, born 20th October 1933.

His Highness married Miss Marguerite Lawler in September 1938.

Delegate to the R.T.C. in 1931.

Area of State : 9,902 square miles. *Population :* Over 15,00,000.

Revenue : Rs. 1,21,81,100.

Salute : 19 guns (21 guns within the State).

Address : Indore, Central India.

Recreation : Tennis, Cricket and Shikar.

At the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, H. H. the Maharaja placed the entire resources of the State including the State Army and his personal services at the disposal of the British Crown. His Highness donated a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 and placed it at the disposal of H. E. the Viceroy for being utilised in any manner towards war purposes His Excellency thought best. Subsequently H. H. the Maharaja and his Government, in keeping with the traditions of the illustrious house of Holkar and the close ties that bind it with the British Crown, intensified the State war effort and took various measures with a view to contribute to the utmost degree towards the effective prosecution of the war and the speedy success of the cause for which the British Empire has been compelled to take up arms against the ruthless and unscrupulous Nazi aggression.

Besides the various administrative measures that were considered necessary for the maintenance of peace and order, His Highness's Government deputed the ear-marked Holkar Transport Corps to Jhansi for undergoing preliminary training in the beginning of the year 1940 and in June 1940, two Companies of the 1st Battalion with the Battalion Headquarters were made available for service with His Majesty's Forces if and when required. Subsequently in July 1940, under special orders of H. H. the Maharaja, the whole of the 1st Battalion was placed at the disposal of the Crown and steps have

been taken to bring up all units of the Holkar State Forces to full strength. The fullest co-operation is being offered to the Government of India in a number of matters connected with the war, *e.g.*, facilities for recruitment of war personnel for different work including technical personnel such as Motor Mechanics, etc.

Liberal contributions were made towards the War Relief Fund, the Defence Savings movements and the British Red Cross, Indian Red Cross and the St. Dunstan's Fund. H. H. the Maharaja also sanctioned the purchase of Interest Free Defence Bonds of Rs. 3,00,000, and all Government servants of the State getting not less than Rs. 50 p.m. have offered to pay a day's salary every month towards the purchase of Defence Bonds and Savings Certificates.

In July 1940, H. H. the Maharaja offered the "Air Speed Envoy" aeroplane to the British Air Ministry for war purposes and the offer was gratefully accepted by the British Air Ministry.

The scheme regarding conferment of Emergency Commissions was brought to the notice of young men desirous of entering Military service during the war and several candidates and officers have been recommended for the purpose. A number of applications for war service from members of the public as well as from State servants including Sub-Assistant Surgeons employed in the State Medical Department have been forwarded to the British Indian Authorities. His Highness has also sanctioned a donation of £2,000 towards the Lord Mayor's Air Distress Fund. Recently His Highness has also sanctioned the purchase of 3% Government of India Defence Bonds for Rs. 1,00,000.

CABINET.

President :

Wazir-UD-DOWLAH RAI BAHADUR COL. DINANATH,
BAR-AT-LAW, Prime Minister.

Honorary Minister.

SARDAR R. K. ZANANE, B.A.

Home Minister :

MUSAHIB-I-KHAS BAHADUR M. A. RASHID KHAN, B.A. (OXON.),
BAR-AT-LAW.

Judicial Minister :

RAI BAHADUR RANGILAL, M.A.

Minister-in-Attendance :

MAJOR RAJENDRA SINGH NAMLI WAFADAR-I-DOWLAT.

Revenue Minister :

MASHIR BAHADUR C. G. MATKAR, M.A. (OXON.), BAR-AT-LAW (OFFG.).

Army Member :

MAJOR GENERAL H. M. K. GRACEY.

Police Member :

R. A. HORTON, ESQ., C.I.E.



J AORA : LIEUTENANT-COLONEL H. H. FAKHRUDDAULAH NAWAB SIR MOHAMMAD IFTIKHAR ALI KHAN BAHADUR, SAULAT-E-JANG G.B.E., K.C.I.E., Nawab of Jaora.

Born : 1883. *Ascended the Gadi* in 1895. *Educated* at the Daly College, Indore, served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for fifteen months till 1902, and is Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel in the British Army. At the outbreak of the War in 1939, His Highness, placed all the resources of his State at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor.

Marriage : His Highness' first marriage was celebrated in

1903, 2nd marriage in 1905 and the 3rd in the year 1921.

Recreations : Polo, Hunting and Golf.

Heir-Apparent : LT.-COL.—BIRJIS QADR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD NASIR ALI KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR.

Area of State : 601 square miles.

Revenue : Rs. 15,00,000.

Population : 1,16,738.

Salute : 13 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President : HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR.

Vice-President and Chief Minister : KHAN BAHADUR SYED BUNYAD HUSSAIN, B.A., (Alig.), M.L.A. (Central), (Retired Collector, Punjab), (Political, Finance and Police).

Members.

Military Secretary : FARRUKH SIYAR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD MUMTAZ ALI KHAN SAHIB BAHADUR.

Secretary, Household Department : MUMTAZIM BAHADUR SAHIBZADA MIR NASIRUDDIN AHMED SAHIB.

Secretary, P. W. D. & Education : SAHIBZADA MIR GHULAM ZAINUL-ABEDIN SAHIB.

Secretary, Law and Justice, and Chief Justice, High Court : MR. NASRAT MOHAMMAD KHAN, M.A., LL.B. (Alig.).

Revenue Secretary : MOULVI MOHAMMAD RAFIULLAH SAHIB.

Secretary : PANDIT AMAR NATH KATJU, B.Sc., LL.B.

NASIR ALI KHAN—LT.-COL. BIRJIS QADR NAWABZADA MOHAMMAD SAHIB BAHADUR, is His Highness' eldest son and heir-apparent of Jaora.

Born on 16th May 1906.

In his early age, he received his education in Mayo College, Ajmer, and Daly College, Indore, and subsequently at home under the tutorship of Major P. F. Norbury, D.S.O., I.A., a retired British Officer. The Nawabzada left for England in 1925 where he joined the agricultural college at Cirencester. He successfully received education at the Cirencester College and obtained his Diploma. He was a brilliant sportsman at the College and won his "Blue" in Hockey. He was Captain of the Hockey eleven of the College for 3 years and of the tennis team for 2 years. He was also a prominent member of the cricket eleven.



He returned home in 1932 and began to take keen interest in the State Administration and was appointed Member of the State Council in charge of the Revenue Department, which portfolio he held for nearly five years. During this period he officiated several times as the Chief Minister of the State.

On the outbreak of the present European war he contributed a sum of Rs. 3,000 from his own private purse for the prosecution of the war, and also gave substantial donations to the Red Cross and various other War Funds.

On the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His Imperial Majesty the late King Emperor George V in 1935 he held several public meetings and collected a large sum for the Silver Jubilee Fund which was remitted to the Government of India. He received the Silver Jubilee medal in 1935, and His Imperial Majesty the King George VI Coronation Medal in 1937.

The Nawabzada has three children, 2 sons and one daughter.

Recreation : Polo, Hunting, Shooting, Golf and Tennis.

*Address :—*Machchhi Bhawan Palace, Jaora, C.I.



JANJIRA: HIS HIGHNESS
SIDI MUHAMMAD KHAN,
NAWAB SAHEB of Janjira.

Born: March 7th, 1914.

Succeeded to the *Gadi* on
2nd May 1922. Was invested
with full Ruling Powers on 9th
November 1933.

Educated: At the Rajkumar
College, Rajkot, where he took
the Diploma with distinction
in 1930. Received instruction
in administration, politics and
agriculture in the Deccan
College, Poona, and adminis-
trative training in the Mysore
State.

Married: On the 14th
November 1933 the Shahajadi
Saheba of Jaora State in Central
India.

Area: 379 square miles.

Population: 1,10,388.

Revenue: Rs. 11,00,000. *Salute*: 11 guns permanent, 13 guns local.

The State enjoys plenary civil powers and also plenary criminal
powers except over British subjects.

Principal sources of the State income are Agriculture, Forestry,
Abkari and Customs.

WAR CONTRIBUTIONS :

Rs. 50,000 in 1939 and Rs. 20,000 in 1940 to the Viceroy's War
Purposes Fund.

Rs. 5,000 to The Lord Mayor's Fund, London.

Rs. 1,500 towards the Red Cross Society and St. Dunstan's Fund.

The people of the State including Jafarabad have contributed
Rs. 24,093 both by way of gift and purchase of Defence Certificates.

PRINCIPAL STATE OFFICERS :

Dewan and Judge, High Court: RAO BAHADUR H. B. KOTAK,
B.A., LL.B.

Sar Nyayadhish: MR. RAMKRISHNA BABAJI DALVI.

Sadar Tahasildar: MR. SIDI JAFAR SIDI MAHMUD SHEKHANI,
B.A., LL.B.

Chief Medical Officer: DR. A. ALMEIDA, M.D. (Hons.) Berlin,
L.R.C.P. (Edin.), L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P. & S. (Glas.),
D.T.M. (Liv.), L.M. (Dublin).

Chief Forest Officer: MR. SYED SALAR.

Chief Engineer: MR. V. A. DIGHE, L.C.E.

Private Secretary to H. H. the Nawab Saheb: MR. G. S. KARBHARI,
M.A., LL.B.

Customs Inspector: MR. SIDI IBRAHIM SIDI ABDUL RAHMAN
KHANJADE.

Mamlatdar, Jafarabad: MR. G. A. DIGHE.

JAWHAR: RAJA SHRIMANT YESWANTRAO ALIAS PATANGSHAH VIKRAMSHAH, Ruler of Jawhar State, is a descendant of the illustrious family of Jayaba Mukne who founded the dynasty. The valour and prowess of the Raja's ancestors won them the proud and princely title of "SHAH" from Mohomad Taghlakh, the Emperor of Delhi.

Born: 11th December 1917.

Education: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and then joined Blundell's Old Public School in England. Received administrative training in England, and on return to India in 1937, received practical administrative training under the Collector of Nasik.



Married: In May 1938 Shrimant Kamala Raje, sister of the Rajasaheb of Jath. *Heir-Apparent:* Shrimant Yuvaraj Maharaj Digvijaysinhrao, *born* on 5th January 1940.

The State is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Resident, Gujarat States. The Raja was invested with full administrative powers on 16th January 1938. He exercises full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction, and is a Member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. The State is one of the oldest States in India and pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State. The Capital town of Jawhar is 1,500 feet above sea-level and the climate is excellent especially in summer.

Sport: Shooting, Riding, Tennis and Motoring.

Area: 308 square miles.

Average Revenue: Rs. 4,00,000.

Population: 57,261.

Salute: 9 guns permanent.

Chief Products: Grains such as Paddy, Nagli and Warai and Forest produce such as Timber and Coal.

War Efforts: The Rajasaheb has offered his personal services and resources of the State. Contributions: Rs. 15,000 as free gift with a promise to contribute Rs. 5,000 each year for the duration of the War to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, 3 per cent. Defence Bonds of Rs. 15,000, Rs. 1,100 to Red Cross and other minor Funds, Rs. 7,000 towards the gift of a Spitfire Aeroplane from full powered Rulers of Gujarat states to the R.A.F.

Educational: Primary education is provided free to all throughout the State. A free English Class is attached to the Main Vernacular School at Jawhar.

Medical Relief: There are 3 dispensaries where free medical relief is provided.

Dewan: Rao Bahadur M. O. Patel, B.A.



JHALAWAR: LIEUT. H H DHRAHDIVAKAR PRAJAVAT-SAL MAHARAJ RANA SIR SHRI RAJENDRA SINH 'JI DEV BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., M.R.A.S., A.R.P.S., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., F.R.H.S., F.R. AG.S., etc., of Jhalawar State.

Born: 15th July 1900. Married. One son. Succeeded 1929.

Educated: Mayo College, Ajmer; School of Rural Economy, University of Oxford. Was Lieutenant in the I.T.F.; is now Lieutenant with 1/19th Hyderabad Regiment (Russells); was attached in 1929 at Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan. Is a keen shikari and has shot many tigers, and a few Bisons, in South

India; record shot three tigers in five minutes. Has a taste for music, agriculture, poetry and the fine arts; Member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain and the Bombay Natural History Society, the East India Association, London, The British Association for the advancement of Science, Western India States Cricket Association, Rajkot, Kennel Club of India, Dehra Dun, The W I A. A., Bombay, The A A., London, Royal Asiatic Society of London, The Calcutta Literary Society, Calcutta, Royal Agri-Horticultural Society of India, Calcutta, Royal Zoological Society of London, Royal Geographical Society of London, Royal Horticultural Society of London, Royal Agricultural Society of England, London, Member of the British Society of Dowsters and himself a keen Dowser and Member of the Pinewood Gun Club, Bisley Gun Club, The London Gun Club, Stratford-on-Avon Gun Club. Shri Bhawani Club, Brijnagar, "Lodge" Rajputana, and is a Knight of the Round Table (England); Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, 1932-37; was President of All-India Kshattriya Mahasabha, 1934-36. His Highness is deeply interested in mass education. The percentage of literacy in Jhalawar State is by far the highest among the States in Rajputana.

War Contributions: Rs 16,951 towards the War Purposes Fund. His Highness is contributing Rs. 500 per month from his privy purse towards the same fund and will continue to do so until the cessation of hostilities. Trinkets of the value of about Rs 4,000 were collected in the State and sent to Her Excellency's Trinket Fund. His Highness has also sent several cases of Bidis, Clay Pipes and tobacco for the Indian Troops fighting outside India.

Area: 813 square miles. *Population:* 107,890. *Salute:* 13 guns.

Heir-Apparent: Yuvraj Shri Harishchandra, born in Oxford, 27th September, 1921. *Address:* "Raen Basera," Brijnagar, Rajputana, India; T. A. Jhalendra: Eccentric Club, London.

JODHPUR : AIR COM-
MODORE HIS HIGHNESS
RAJ RAJESHWAR SARA-
MAD-I-RAJA-I-HIND MAHARAJA
DHIRAJA SIR UMAID SINGHJI
SAHIB BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.,
LL.D., Ruler of Jodhpur State.

Born : 1903 A. D.

Ascended the Gadr. 1918.

Educated. At Mayo College,
Ajmer.

Married : Daughter of Rao
Bahadur Thakur Jey Singhji
Bhati of Umaidnagar in 1921.
Has five sons and one
daughter.



Heir-Apparent : Maharaj
Kumar Sri Hanwant Singhji Sahib, born in 1923.

Area of the State : 36,071 square miles.

Population : 2,134,848 Souls.

Revenue : Rs. 1,69,52,083.

Permanent Salute : 17, Local 19 guns.

Efforts towards War : All the resources of the State as also the personal services of the Ruler and the services of the Sairdar Risala and Sardar Infantry have been placed at the disposal of the Imperial Government. Cash contributions of Rs. 4,48,000 have been made so far. 3 Aeroplanes and one Gull glider have been contributed in addition to the above.

STATE COUNCIL.

President : His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur.

Chief Minister and Finance Minister : Lt.-Col. Sir Donald
M. Field, C.I.E.

Counsellor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur. Maharaj
Shri Ajit Singhji Sahib.

Deputy Chief Minister & Revenue Minister : Dewan Bahadur
Pt. Dharam Narainji, B.A., Bar-at-Law, C.I.E.

Public Works Minister. Mr. S. G. Edgar, I.S.E.

Minister-in-Waiting : Rao Bahadur Rao Raja Narpat Singhji.

Minister for Justice : Dewan Bahadur K. S. Menon, B.A.,
Bar-at-Law.



JUNAGADH: CAPTAIN
H. H. SIR MAHABAT-
KHANJI RASULKHANJI
III, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., Nawab
Saheb of Junagadh, comes
from the Babi (Yusufzai Pathan)
family.

Born: 2nd August 1900.

Educated: Preparatory school
in England and at Mayo
College, Ajmer.

Area: 3,337 sq. miles. *Popu-
lation:* 670,515. *Principal Port:*
Veraval. *Revenue:* Rs. 1 Crore.
Salute: 15 guns personal and
local.

Indian States Forces—Juna-
gadh State Lancers, Mahabat-
khanji Infantry.

On the outbreak of the war,
H. H. the Nawab Saheb placed

all the resources of the state at the disposal of His Majesty. The state has made liberal contributions, both in men and money. Rs. 2,50,000 have been contributed from the state, and Rs. 16,000 from the public. An aeroplane was presented to the Government and a cheque for £5,000 has been given to purchase a Spitfire. State servants who have been called for service are given special terms in regard to their service, leave, pension, etc.

A War Committee has been appointed with Sub-Committees to make further collections to the War Gifts Fund, to induce people to subscribe to War Loans for which promises have gone up to Rs. 2,00,000, to prevent false rumours and organise Civic Guards. A Ladies Committee formed under the patronage of the Begum Sahebas collected Rs. 4,000 and many silver and other articles for Her Excellency's Silver Trinket Fund. A further sum of Rs. 1,000 was collected from a Cinema Show for homeless Children in England. Coastal watching has also been undertaken by the state at 8 Coastal places where men watch the appearance of enemy vessels. One Guard of infantry is posted at Verawal and landing ground at Junagadh. One section of the Hotchkiss Gun and two sections of Infantry are posted at Verawal for defence at state expense.

All state servants contribute 1% of their pay every month for War Gifts Fund from January 1941.

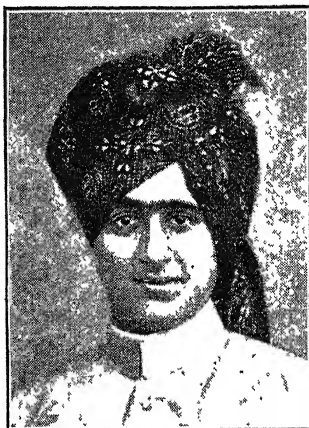
A further sum of Rs. 2 lacs has been contributed by the State to the War Fund. Out of this amount two Spitfires to be named "*Lady Lintithgow*" and "*Dilawai*" are to be purchased and out of the balance of about Rs. 66,000 half the amount has been allotted to "*Lady Lintithgow Silver Trinket Fund*" and half to "*King George's Fund*" for sailors in England.

A Lucky Bag Lottery in aid of the War Gifts Fund was started in the state. Rs. 20,000 were realised from the sale of Tickets, out of which Rs. 15,000 were allotted to the War Gifts Fund.

H E I R A P P A R E N T :
 NAWABZADA MAHOMED
 DILAVAR KHANJI, Heir-
 Apparent of the State of Juna-
 gadh, Kathiawar.

Born : On the 23rd June
 1922 to Her Highness Munuvar
 Jahan Begum Saheb at Juna-
 gadh.

Education : At first Col. A.
 H. S. Wheatley was appointed
 as his Tutor and Guardian.
 After about two years of his
 Tutorship, he and the second
 Prince Mahomed Himat Khanji
 were sent to England for study
 at Haileybury College.
 During their stay in England
 they travelled to Switzerland
 and France where they visited
 many places of interest. After
 a stay of about five years in England from 1933 to 1938, the European
 political situation becoming tense, they returned to Junagadh.



The Heir-Apparent takes a great deal of interest in skying, shoot-
 ing, polo, riding, tennis, motoring and he is very fond of cricket.

After his return he has been taking keen interest in some of the
 branches of the State administration. He also personally supervises
 the Palace Household affairs.

He is very popular due to his amiable disposition.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President :

H. H. THE NAWAB SAHEB

Vice-President of the Council and Dewan, Junagadh State :

VIQUARUL OMERA ZIAUL MULK SAHEBZADA SARDAR MAHOMED KHAN
 SAHEB BAHADUR DILER JUNG, B C S, J P.

Law Member :

RAO BAHADUR S. T. MANKAD, B A., LL.B.

Revenue Member :

RAO BAHADUR MANEKLAL LALLUBHAI, O.B.E.

Additional Law Member :

ABDUL MAJID KHAN, Esq., B.A., LL B.



KAPURTHALA: COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-DILBAND RASIKH-UL-ITIKAD DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA RAJA-I-RAJGAN MAHARAJA SIR JAGATJIT SINGH BAHADUR, Maharaja of Kapurthala, G.C. S.I. (1911), G.C.I.E. (1918). Created G.B.E. (1927) on the occasion of his Golden Jubilee, Honorary Colonel of 3-11th Sikhs (45th Rattrays Sikhs). One of the principal Sikh Ruling Princes in India. In recognition of the prominent assistance rendered by the State during the Great War His Highness' salute was raised to 15 guns and the annual tribute of £9,000 a year was remitted in perpetuity by the British Government; received

the Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur from the French Government in 1924, possesses also Grand Cross of the Order of the Star of Roumania, Grand Cordon of the Order of the Nile, Grand Cordon of the Order of Morocco, Grand Cordon of the Order of Tunis, Grand Cross of the Order of Chili, Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun of Peru, Grand Cross of the Order of Cuba, Grand Cross of the Order of Iran, thrice represented Indian Princes and India on the League of Nations in 1926, 1927 and 1929, celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his reign in 1927. His Highness had the honour of attending the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty in 1935, and the Coronation of Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in London in 1937. His Highness celebrated his Diamond Jubilee in November 1937.

Born : 24th November 1872; son of His Highness the late Raja-i-Rajgan Kharak Singh of Kapurthala.

Heir-Apparent : SHRI TIKKA RAJA PARAMJIT SINGH.

Household Minister and Commandant, Kapurthala State Forces :

MAJOR MAHARAJKUMAR AMARJIT SINGH, C.I.E., I.A.

Chief Minister : KHAN BAHADUR MIAN ABDUL AZIZ, C.B.E.

Area : 652 Square Miles.

Population : 316,757.

Revenue : Rs. 40,000,000.

His Highness owns landed property in the United Provinces of an approximate area of 700 square miles with a population of over 450,000, Rai Bahadur Diwan Sunder Dass being the Manager.

"State Council : Shri Tikka Raja Paramjit Singh, *President* ; Major Maharajkumar Amarjit Singh, C.I.E., I.A., *Army Member and Vice-President*. *Members* : Khan Bahadur Mian Abdul Aziz, C.B.E., *Chief Minister*; Diwan Ajudhia Dass, *Foreign and Revenue Member*; and Sardar Bahadur Sant Singh, *Member for Law and Order*."

TIKKA RAJA PARAMJIT SINGH, Heir-Apparent of the State of Kapurthala, Punjab.

Born : 19th May 1892.

Education : Elementary education in Kapurthala under highly qualified English and French Tutors. Left for Europe in 1905 for further studies. Joined Cheam School in Surrey and then went to Harrow for a year. Attended Lycée Janson de Sailly in Paris for two years and then again returned to London to resume studies at St. Paul's High School, Kensington.

On return to India in 1909 received thorough training in the State in administrative work both Executive and Judicial. Conducted the affairs of the State in the absence of His Highness the Maharaja in Europe in 1915, 1919 and 1922 as Regent with full responsible powers and acted in a most efficient manner. In 1919 during serious troubles in the Punjab gained the praise and appreciation of the Government of India for himself and the State for excellent co-operation of the State in critical time.

Again in 1935 took charge of the State administration for a few months on the retirement of the ex-Chief Minister Dewan Sir Abdul Hamid. Acted as President of the State Council of Administration from April to November 1939 during His Highness's absence in Europe. On His Highness's return from Europe took over charge of the Administration of the State as President of the Executive Council. Has travelled a great deal in Europe, the United States of America, &c. In 1928 accompanied His Highness the Maharajah to Madrid and stayed there with His Majesty King Alfonso XIII as his guest. In 1930 visited His Majesty the King of Belgium with His Highness the Maharaja and attended a dinner party given by His Majesty at the Chateau of Lakin near Brussels. In 1936 His Majesty King Carol of Roumania invited him to his summer capital Sinaia where he stayed for a fortnight as the King's guest.

Attended the Coronation in Delhi in 1911, Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty King Emperor George V, and Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1937.

Orders of distinction and Decorations :

Coronation Medal 1911. Silver Jubilee Medal 1935. Coronation Medal 1937. Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. Grand Cross of the Star of Roumania. Grand Cross of the Order " Merito Civil ", Spain. Grand Cross of the Order of Tunis.

Clubs : Member of the Royal Automobile Club of France and the St. Cloud Country Club, Paris.





KALAT : CAPTAIN H. H. MIR Haji Sir AHMAD YAR KHAN, G.C.I.E.; BEGLAR BEGI, AMIR-UL-AMARA, GHALIB JANG BAHADUR, KHAN of Kalat.

Born: 1904. *Educated:* Privately by special tutors. Received Military training in the regular army; served as Captain and Adjutant in Zhob Militia. His Highness speaks Iranian, Pushtu, Baluchi, Brohi, Urdu, and English languages fluently.

Hobbies: Riding, Hunting and Motoring.

Succeeded to the Khanate: September 1933.

Married: In 1933, the daughter of Sardar Ali Jan a scion of Muhammadzai, the royal family of Afghanistan.

Hereditary: Prince Muhammad Daud Khan, born 1940.

Salute: 19 guns (Hereditary).

His Highness belongs to the Ahmadzai family which came into power in 1666-67, when Mir Ahmad I (after whom the family is named) took possession of Kalat after defeating the Moghul governor and consolidated practically the whole of Western and Southern Baluchistan into an organised state. The independence of Kalat was formally recognised by the British Government by the Treaty of 1876, when the Khan promised loyal co-operation with the Government.

Kalat is the third largest State in India and occupies an important strategic position. It extends from British Baluchistan on the north to the Arabian Sea in the south and from Sind in the east to Iran in the west.

Area of the State: 73,278 sq. miles. *Population:* 3,42,101 (according to 1931 census).

His Highness takes a very keen interest in the moral and material welfare of his subjects and contributes a sum of Rs. 50,000 out of his privy purse for the advancement of education, which is now free in all stages, primary, middle, high, Theological and Industrial, throughout the State.

Kalat town the Capital of the State, is 91 miles from Quetta and is 6,783 feet above sea level. The winter headquarters are at Dhadar, 16 miles from Sibi. Pasm, Jiwani, Sonmiani and Gwadar are sea-ports.

The administration of the State is divided into two sections: the *Wazarat* and the *Durbar*, the former in charge of the Wazir-i-Azam and the latter entrusted to the Chief Secretary.

Wazir-i-Azam: MAJOR L. A. G. PINHEY, I.A.

Chief Secretary: QURASHI AHMAD ALI SADIQ, M.A., B.T., LL.B.

KHAIRPUR : HIS
HIGHNESS MIR FAIZ
MAHOMED KHAN TALPUR,
the present Ruler of
Khairpur State.

Born : 4th Jan. 1913.

Educated : At Mayo
College, Ajmer.

Succeeded : December
1935 on the demise of his
father His Highness Mir
Ali Nawaz Khan Talpur.



The Rulers of Khairpur are Muslim Talpur Balochs and belong to the Shia sect. Previous to the accession of this family on the fall of the Kalhora dynasty of Sind in 1783, the history of the State belongs to the general history of Sind. In that year Mir Fatehali Khan Talpur established himself as Ruler of Sind and subsequently his nephew, Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur, founded the Khairpur Branch of the Talpur family. In 1882 the individuality of Khairpur State was recognised by the British Government.

Khairpur is a first-class State. It is the only State in Sind. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 15 guns outside and 17 guns inside the State.

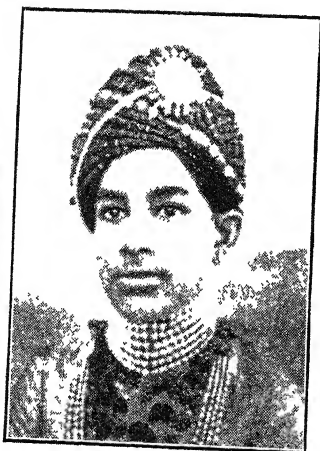
Area : 6,050 square miles, a large portion of which is desert.

Population : 227,168.

Current annual income : Rs. 28,20,250.

Minister : Khan Bahadur Syed Ijaz Ali, M.B.E.

Address : Khairpur Mir's, Sind, N.W.R.



KISHANGARH: H. H. UMDAE RAJHAE BULAND MAKAN MAHARAJADHIRAJ MAHARAJA SUMERSINGHJI BAHADUR, MAHARAJA OF Kishangarh.

Born: On the 27th January 1929. *Installed on the Gadi* on 24th April 1939. His Highness is receiving education at Mayo College, Ajmer.

Area: 858 sq. miles. *Population:* 85,744. *Annual Revenue:* Rs. 7,50,000. *Salute:* 15 Guns but with precedence in Durbar over two States of 17 Guns.

There are five Middle Schools, one High School, five Upper Primary Schools and 31 Lower Primary Schools and 2 Upper Primary Gul's Schools in the State.

For medical relief there is one Hospital with 4 dispensaries in the State. The administration of the State is carried on by a Council consisting of four members under the Resident at Jaipur. Land revenue settlement in cash is being made for the first time. A High Court has been established and the Judiciary has been separated from the executive completely.

War Services: The resources and services of the State are always at the disposal of the Government and the State is contributing its mite to various funds according to its means.

Minerals found in the State are: Garnet, Mica, Calcite, Kyanite, Limestone, Soda-lime, Elemenite, Felspar, Flourspar, Nepheline Seynite, Copper Ore, Iron, Marble (white, pink and coloured), Clays, Graphite, Peat Coal Shales, roofing slabs and railing-posts

Local Manufactures: Indigenous manufacture of Chintzes coloured cloth and lace is done. Paper is also manufactured on a small scale. There is also a soap factory.

Big Scale industries are: A Spinning and Weaving Mill and 4 Cotton Presses.

The Resident at Jaipur is the Ex-officio Regent of the Minority Administration.

IMPORTANT OFFICIALS:

Chief Member of Council RAO BAHADUR LALA KISHANSINGH, B.A., LL.B. *Revenue Member* MR. OMRAO BIHARI MATHUR, B.Sc. *Home Member* MILHTA NARAYANDAS, B.A., *Development Member* PANDIT HARIHARSWAROOP, B.A. *Secretary to the Council* B. GOVINDRAM GUPTA, M.A., LL.B. *Chief Judge* MR. J. L. MITAL, M.A., LL.B. *Puisne Judge* DH. KISHANILAL, M.A., LL.B. *District and Session Judge* MR. RADHAYLAL, B.A., LL.B. *Magistrate* P. K. SHRIKRISHNADAS, B.A., LL.B. *Civil Judge* KR. SARDAR-SINGH, B.Sc. LL.B. *Legislative Secretary* MR. RATANCHAND PARAKH, B.A., LL.B. *State I. A. I. Officer* MR. J. W. L. PRASAD MATHUR, B.Sc., LL.B. *Medical Officer* DR. AMRITLAL BAFNA, M.B., B.S. *Engineer* MR. ROSHANALI *Electrical Engineer* MR. MANOHARILAL MATHUR.

KOLHAPUR: The Ruling House of Kolhapur is descended from the younger branch of the Great Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire and the Maharajas have the distinctive honorific title of "Chhatrapati Maharaja."

On account of the demise of His late Highness Sir Shri Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharajasaheb on the 26th November 1940, leaving only a daughter, the question of succession to the *Gadi* by the announcement of the recognition of the successor by the British Government is pending settlement at present.

His late Highness married (1) Shri Tarabai Maharajisaheb, the Senior Maharani Saheba, (grand-daughter of the late Maharaja Sir Shri Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda and sister of His Highness Shri Pratapsinh Gaekwar, the Maharaja of Baroda), to whom a Princess was born on the 5th October 1940, and (2) Shri Vijayamala Maharajisaheb of Tanjore, the Junior Maharani Saheba.

The State pays no tribute.

Dynastic Salute : 19 guns.

Area : 3,217 sq. miles

Population : 9,57,127.

Gross Revenue : Rs 1,27,09,558.

Represented at two Round Table Conferences by the Prime Minister, Meherban Rao Bahadur D. A. Surve. There are nine Feudatory Jaghirs under the Ruler's Suzerainty. The State leads in Social and Religious Reforms. Justice: There is an independent High Court, established under a Charter. Industries and Commerce: Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Spinning and Weaving Mills, the Kolhapur Sugar Mills and the Bank of Kolhapur. Railway owned entirely by the State; Film industry, etc. Work on the Radhanagari Hydro-Electric Scheme has also recently been actively commenced.

Education : Rajaram College, Sykes Law College, Maharani Tarabai Teachers' College, Vernacular Teachers' Training College, and numerous other Institutions, both technical and academic. Special facilities for backward and untouchable classes, there being no fees for Harijan students of both the sexes, and Female Education free upto secondary stage; thereafter, in the Arts and Science College, half fees for State subjects and full fees for Female students not belonging to the State, excepting Harijans, whose education is free. Local Self-Government is entirely in popular hands. A Legislative Assembly for the entire Principality (including all the Feudatory Jaghirs), is in process of inauguration. The State Troops comprise the Kolhapur Infantry under British Command, and the State Cavalry. Kolhapur City ("The Southern Benares") is noted for its religious sanctity and architectural grandeur. There are Historic Temples and Hill-Forts in the State, and it abounds in places of natural beauty and in valuable mineral deposits, particularly bauxite.

COUNCIL OF ADMINISTRATION.

Meherban RAO BAHADUR D. A. SURVE, *Prime Minister and President of the Council*; Meherban S. A. INDULKAR, B.A., *Revenue Member*; Meherban D. M. BHOSLE, *Deputy Prime Minister and Home Member*; Meherban RAO BAHADUR R. P. SAVANT, B.A., LL.B., *Bar-at-law, Judicial Member*.



KOTAH: HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJADHIRAJ
MAHARAJ MAHI MAH-
ENDRA MAHARAO RAJA SRI
BHIM SINGHJI SAHIB BAH-
ADUR MAHARAO of Kotah.

Born: 1909 A.D.

Ascended the Gadi: 1940
A.D.

Educated: Mayo College,
Ajmer.

Married: The daughter
of His Highness Maharaja
Ganga Singhji Sahib Bahadur
of Bikaner in 1930.

Heir-Apparent: Maharaja
Kumar Brijraj Singhji

Sahib, born on 21st February 1934.

Area of the State: 5,684 sq. miles.

Population: 7,77,398.

Revenue: 53.68 lakhs.

Salute: 17 Guns.

Family History: The Ruling family belongs to the Hara sect of Chauhan Rajputs and is an offshoot of the Bundi family. Kotah State came into existence about 1625 during the reign of Madho Singhji, second son of Rao Ratan of Bundi.

There is an efficient judiciary and justice is administered according to the spirit of the law in force in British India. A High Court was established in 1938.

There are 137 schools, 34 dispensaries and 451 Co-operative Societies in the State.

The Nagda-Muttra Section of the B. B. & C. I. Ry. and a portion of the Bina Baran Railway runs through the State—a length of 28 miles over the latter being owned by the State.

Capital: Kotah on the B. B. & C. I. Railway. Other trading centres—Baran and Ramganj Mandi.

Administration is carried on with the assistance of two ministers, Major General Ap Sir Onkar Singhji, C.I.E., a first class Jagirdar of the State and Rai Bahadur Ram Babuji Saksena, M.A., LL.B., U.P.C.S.

KUTCH: HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA DHIRAJ
MIRZA MAHARAO
SHRI KHENGARJI SAVAI
BAHADUR, G.C.S.I.,
G.C.I.E., Maharao of
Kutch.

*Born in 1866. Succeeded
to the Gadi in 1876 and
was invested with full
powers in 1885.*

Attended the Imperial
Conference, London, and
the League of Nations,
Geneva, in 1921. Attend-
ed the Round Table
Conference, 1931.

Education: Privately educated.

Heir-Apparent: MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI VIJAYARAJJI.

Heir-Presumptive: M. K. S. MADANSINHJI.

Area: 8,249.5 square miles, excluding the Runn
which is about 9,000 square miles

Revenue: About Rs. 32,00,000.

Population: 514,307.

Salute: Permanent 17 guns; Local 19 guns.

Dewan: RAO BAHADUR TRIBHUVANRAI D. RANA,
B.A., LL.B.

OFFICERS.

Naib Dewan: JADURAM P. BHATT, B.A., LL.B.

Police Commissioner: KHAN BAHADUR M. R.
KOTHAWALLA.

Judicial Assistant: N. M. PATWARDHAN, B.A., LL.B.,
Bar-at-Law.

Chief Medical Officer: JADAVJI H. VAIDYA, L.M.&S.
(BOM.), D.O.M.S. (LOND.).

Chief Staff Officer: LT.-COL. J. A. W. FOOTIT.



LIMBDI is one of the Western India States enjoying full powers of internal sovereignty. Maharana Shri Manguji, second son of Shri Harpal Deo Makwana was the founder of the Limbdi House and established his *Gadi* first at Jambu from where it was later removed to Shiani and finally to Limbdi all of which places are within Limbdi territory. Limbdi is thus one of the original independent houses of the Jhala dynasty.

The State has 51 villages under its full jurisdiction at present. It owns 34 Talukdari villages situated within the British Collectorate of Ahmedabad which constitute what is known as the Khadol Barwala Mahal. The average annual income of the State calculated on the basis of the net income for the last five years is Rs. 7,00,000 inclusive of the income of its non-jurisdictional villages.

His Highness Maharana Shri Digvijayasinhji expired at the age of 44 on the 6th January 1941 leaving a minor son of only one year of age. The question of administration during the minority of the present Thakore Saheb Shri Chhatrasalji is under consideration of the British Government.

Reforms.—With a view to secure an increasing measure of association of the people with the administration, a wholly elected 'Shaner Sabha' has been instituted in the Town of Limbdi and Village Panchayats also wholly elected, have been organised in the jurisdictional villages.

STATE OFFICIALS.

Dewan : RAJ KUMAR SHRI FATEHSINHJI, M.A. LL.B. (Cantab.),
Bar-at-Law, F.R.G.S.

Khangri Karbhar : RAJ KUMAR SHRI GHANSHYAMSINHJI.

Chief Medical Officer : RAJ RATNA DR. KESHAVLAL T. DAVE, L.M. & S.

Deputy Karbhar . TAZMI SARDAR RANA SHRI JIVANSINHJI MALUBHA,
G.B.V.C.

Revenue Commissioner : TAZMI SARDAR RANA SHRI NARSINHJI
AMARSINHJI.

Political Secretary and Sar Nyayadhish : BHUDARDAS N. JAJAL,
B.A., Bar-at-Law.

Educational Inspector . AMRATLAL DEVNATH PANDYA, B.A.

First Class Magistrate and Munsiff . AMRATLAL C. MEHTA, B.A.,
LL.B.

Superintendent of Police : PRADHATSINH VERABHAI JHALA.

State Engineer VALJI CHHAGANLAL.

LUNAWADA: LIEUT. H. H. MAHARANA SHRI VIRBHADRASINHJI, RAJAJI SAHEB OF LUNAWADA.

His Highness belongs to the illustrious clan of Solanki Rajputs, and is a descendant of Sidhraj Jaysinh Dev of Anhilwad Patan, once the Emperor of Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar.

Born: 1910. *Ascended the Gadi:* 1930.

Educated: At Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married: In 1931, Maharani Saheb Shri Manharkunverba, daughter of Capt. His Highness Maharana Raj Saheb Shri Sir Amarsinhji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., of Wankaner State.

Heir-apparent: Maharajkumar Shri Bhupendrasinhji, born on 14th October 1934. Rajkumar Shri Dhirendrasinhji, born on 25th December 1935. Rajkumar Shri Pushpendrasinhji, born on 31st January 1937.

Area of State: 388 square miles. *Population:* 95,162. *Revenue:* Rs. 5,50,000. *Dynastic Salute:* 9 guns.

War Efforts: The State contributes 5 per cent. of its Revenue to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. Rs. 2,394/4 from the Public and Rs. 2,001 from the State have been contributed to the Lord Mayor's Fund, London, in aid of the Air Raid Victims; Rs. 1,219 to H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund; Rs. 1,000 worth gifts to the Red Cross Society; has supplied recruits for M. T. Section and Infantry, and placed His Highness' Bombay flat and a car run at the State's expense, at the disposal of the Military Authorities in Bombay.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: J. N. VARMA, Esqr., B.A., LL.B., M. Sc. Econ. (London), BARRISTER-AT-LAW. *Naib Dewan:* K. S. PRAVINSINHJI. *Sar Nyayadhish:* V. A. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B. *Private Secretary:* SIDUBHAI KALUBHAI. *Huzur Personal Assistant:* N. K. KANABAR. *Nyayadhish:* G. H. ANANDJIWALA, B.A., LL.B. *Offg. Police and Excise Superintendent:* S. M. PANDYA. *Chief Medical Officer:* N. D. SHAH, M.B.B.S. *Revenue Officer:* A. R. DAVE, B.A. *Customs Officer & Educational Inspector:* A. P. SHAH, B.A. (Hons.). *Head Master, S. K. High School:* R. G. MODI, M.A. *Offg. Forest Officer:* S. L. DAVE.





MAIHAR: RAJA SIR
BRIJNATH SINGHJI DEO
BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., the
present Ruler.

Born on 22nd February 1896.
Succeeded on the 16th December
1911. *Educated* at Daly
College, Indore.

Married thrice. The first
Rani Sahib died in 1930, has
two sons and three daughters,
the eldest Rajkumarisaheba has
been married to the Rajasahib
of Diara (U.P.)

Heir-Apparent: YUVRAJ
GOVIND SINGHJI is being educat-
ed at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Salute: 9 guns. *Area:* 407 sq.
miles. *Population:* 68,991.
Annual Revenue: Nearly 5 lacs.

Lime and its derivatives form the chief industry of the State and a company has just been floated for the manufacture of Cement and its bye-products. The agricultural and horticultural produce of the State include food grains, oil seeds, sugar-cane, fruit, etc., etc. The presence in the State of inexhaustible deposits of the finest Limestone almost on the surface, with the railway passing through its heart from end to end is a promising factor for a wide industrial development, while there still remain very good prospects for industries like the manufacture of oil, soap, sugar, alcohol, dry ice and the like.

A thorough overhauling of the State machinery and remodelling it on up-to-date British Indian lines, a Council with a majority of non-officials and presided over by the Ruler (established in 1928) to run the administration of the State, construction and remodelling of the town, administrative buildings, palace, Guest-Houses and roads, Electricity, Irrigation Canals, Schools for free education and Charitable Hospitals are some of the conspicuous improvements that mark the progressive and prosperous regime of the present Ruler.

The War contributions of the Rajasahib have indeed been very generous and received repeated appreciation of H. E. the Viceroy. The Ruler and the Ranisahibas are paying Rs. 1,150 per month from their privy purse every month since the beginning of the War, which, along with the Ruler's lump contribution, has exceeded Rs. 22,000 upto December '40. The Rajasahib has placed his furnished houses at Mashobra (Simla), and Pachmarhi at the disposal of H. E. the Viceroy to be used as Convalescent Homes for the Army. The Ruler set a noble example before his subjects by offering his personal services twice and has since offered three candidates for Emergency Commission, one Sub-Assistant Surgeon, one Engineer, several M. T. Drivers and about a dozen candidates for the posts of Civilian Supervisors in Mechanical Transport Workshops and Ordnance Factories.

MANDI: MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS RAJA SIR JOGINDER SEN BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., the present Ruler of Mandi is a Rajput of Chanderbansi clan and it is traditionally asserted that the progenitors of the dynasty ruled in Inderprastha (Delhi) for over a thousand years.

Hon. Major 3/17 Dogra Regiment.

Born: 20th August 1904.

Ascended the Gadi: 1913.

Invested with full ruling powers: 1925.

Educated: Queen Mary's College and Aitchison College, Lahore.



Received Administrative and Judicial Training in Lahore, 1923-24.

Married Twice, First the only daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala in 1923 and then the daughter of Kanwar Prithiraj Singh of Rajpipla in 1930.

Visited important countries in Europe in 1924 and 1932—Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Greece, Turkey, Balkans, etc., in 1927. Attended the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and also visited France, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary in 1937.

Recreations: Shooting, Tennis and Cricket.

Heir-apparent: SHRI YUVRAJ YASHODHAN SINGH, born 7th December 1923.

2nd Son: Shri Rajkumar Ashok Pal Singh, born 5th August 1931.

Daughters: Shrimati Rajkumari Nirvana Devi, born 12th December 1928; and Second daughter Sh. Indira Devi, born 8th November 1938.

Salute: 11 guns.

Area of the State: 1,200 square miles.

Population: 207,465. Average annual Revenue, Rs. 12,48,483.

Mandi is the premier hill State in the Punjab States Agency.

EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS.

1. KANWAR SHIV PAL, B.Sc., M.B.E., *Offg. Chief Minister.*
2. RAI SAHIB BAKHSHI BRAHM DASS, *Revenue Secretary.*

Address: Mandi State, Punjab, India.

Telegraphic Address: "Paharpadsha" Mandi.



MAYURBHANJ: MAHARAJA SIR PRATAP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO, K.C. I.E., Maharaja of Mayurbhanj.

Born: February 18, 1901.

Succeeded on the 23rd April 1928 on the demise of his elder brother.

The Maharaja is a member of the Chamber of Princes by his own right.

Educated: At Mayo College, Ajmer, and Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Married: On the 25th November 1925, the daughter

of Maharaj-kumar Sirdar Singhji of Shahpura, Rajputana.

Heir-apparent: TIKAIT PRADEEP CHANDRA BHANJ DEO.

Area of State: 4,243 square miles. *Population:* 9,89,887.

Revenue: Rs. 34,00,000. *Salute:* 9 guns.

Mayurbhanj ranks first in point of population among the States of the Eastern States Agency, numbering 42, 23 of which are known as Orissa States, 16 as Chhatisgarh States, and 3 as Bengal States. The Ruling family is the head of the Bhanja Vansi Kshatriyas of Orissa and claims to belong to the solar line. The emblem of the State is a peacock and the State crest is a pair of peacocks seated on either side of a shield which bears the devices of a trident, a bull, the crescent moon and a lotus in full bloom. The geographical and strategic position of the State constituted it an important buffer State at the time when the East India Company and the Mahrattas were engaged in a struggle for supremacy in Eastern India and Mayurbhanj supported the British cause. During the Mutiny of 1857, the ruler of Mayurbhanj again distinguished himself as a loyal ally of the East India Company.

The administrative machinery of the State is modelled generally on British Indian lines—Judicial independence being secured under a full-powered High Court. The State is rich in mineral and forest resources—iron ore mining undertaken by the Tatas forming the principal industry. The State maintains an Industrial School and the Mayurbhanj Tussar Textiles and Cottage Industry products receive appreciation both in India and abroad. The systematic Geological

and Botanical surveys conducted with a view to improving the potential resources of the State are likely to yield valuable results. There are 3 major irrigation schemes working at present and new projects are being undertaken yearly to provide facilities of water supply both for irrigational and drinking purposes. In order to improve the economic condition of the agriculturists, the State has opened an Agriculture Department, established granaries and passed several legislative measures besides making liberal annual grants of loans. Free medical relief is being offered by a fully equipped hospital at the Capital with several dispensaries spread all over the State. Primary education is also free. Scholarships are given liberally and an increased expansion of educational institutions has given a great impetus to the spread of literacy. The State is rich in antiquities. The recent discovery of palæolithic sites and other archæological finds testify to its ancient civilization and culture. The State maintains an Aviation Department and a well-equipped aerodrome near Baripada, the capital town.

With a view to bringing the people of the State into closer touch with the administration the Maharaja has inaugurated 5 Praja Sabhas. These representative assemblies consist of a majority of members elected on the basis of adult male franchise and represent all shades of local opinion in matters concerning the welfare of the people in general. The opening of the Mayurbhanj State Bank, installation of electricity and water-works at the capital, telephonic communications all over the State, construction and remodelling of administrative buildings, along with the above, mark the progressive and prosperous regime of the present ruler.

Besides placing his personal services and resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty, the Maharaja has contributed his own five-seater bi-plane D.H. 90 Dragonfly to the Viceroy's war purposes fund and has purchased Defence bonds to the value of Rs. 62,500 apart from making several donations to the value of about Rs. 3,000 to the Red Cross and other War Funds. The Mayurbhanj Central War Efforts Committee with its branches is doing very useful work. The Maharaja has recently directed the issue of a war supplement to the State Gazette for dissemination of authentic war news.



MORVI: HIS HIGHNESS
MAHARAJA SHREE
LUKHDHIRJI BAHADUR,
G.B.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of
Morvi.

Born: 1876.

Ascended the Gadi: 1922.

Educated: Privately in
India and England.

Heir: YUVARAJ SHREE
MAHENDRASINHJI.

Second Son: MAHARAJ
KUMAR SHREE KALIKAKUMAR.

Area of State: About 1,072
square miles in Kathiawar.
Morvi State has a district
in Cutch also with an area
of about 50 square miles.

Population: 113,024 in
1931. (Increase during
1921-1931, 17 per cent.)

Average Annual Gross Revenue: Rs. 60,00,000.

Salute: 11 guns.

Chief Port in the State: Navlakhi. Regular periodical service
of ocean-going steamers from Great Britain, Japan, Java, America
as well as Indian Ports.

Morvi Railway, owned entirely by the State, 133 miles.

Morvi Tramway, owned entirely by the State, 63 miles.

State Postal Service: Post offices in over 60 per cent. of the State
villages; letter-boxes in a further 20 per cent. of them.

State Telephone: Over 40 per cent. of the villages directly
connected with the capital city.

Industries in the State: Cotton Pressing and Ginning Factories,
the Parshuram Pottery Works, Ltd., the Morvi Salt Works, Railway
Workshops, Electrical Power House, the New Lukhdhirji Spinning
and Weaving Mills, Shree Mahendrasinhji Glass Works, the Mayur
Metal Works, the Bone Factory, the Morvi Match Works, the Hardware
and Fittings Manufacturing Factory, the Kathiawar Paint Works,
the Oil Mill, and the Morvi Tin Factory.

Free primary and secondary education throughout the State.
The Morvi Technical Institute was opened in July 1940.

STATE COUNCIL.

President: Yuvaraj Shree Mahendrasinhji.

Ag. Vice-President and Dewan: Mr. M. P. Baxi, B.A., LL.B.

Ag. 1st Member: Rao Saheb C. R. Mankad.

(A list of the State's War contributions is given on the next page.)

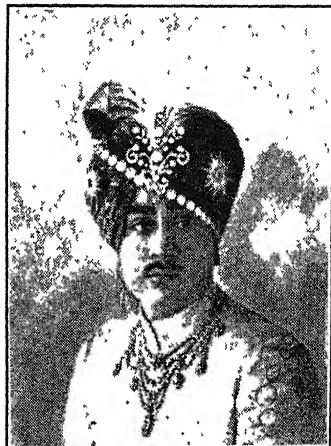
H EIR-APPARENT :
 MAHARAJ K U M A R
 SHREE MAHENDRASINHJI,
 HEIR-APPARENT, MORVI STATE,
 KATHIAWAR.

Born : 1st January 1918.

Educated at home under highly qualified English and Indian tutors; at Rajkumar College, Rajkot; at Bradfield College, England; and at St. Mary's School, Bombay.

Travelled in Europe with experienced Guardians.

In 1938 he was associated with Members of the State Council for training in State administration. Having become acquainted with the working of the administration, was appointed Joint President, State Council, in 1939, and President, State Council, in October 1940.



On the declaration of the War H. H. the Maharaja of Morvi placed the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Since then the following contributions have been made for various War purposes :—

- Rs. 5,00,000 to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund.
- „ 1,35,000 for the purchase of two Spitfire Fighters.
- „ 15,000 to the Indian Red Cross and the St. John Ambulance Association.
- „ 10,000 to St. Dunstan's Fund.
- „ 10,000 to the Western India States War Plane Fund contributed by the people of the State.
- „ 5,000 to King George's Fund for Sailors.
- „ 2,000 to the Hellenic War Fund.
- „ 1,500 to the Silver Trinket Fund by His Highness' family and the people of Morvi.
- „ 6,660 to various other war funds.

In addition large office accommodation and four flats of buildings owned by the State in Bombay have been placed at the disposal of the Government free of any rent.



MUDHOL : SHRIMANT RAJA BHAIRAV SINH, the Ruler of Mudhol State (minor), claims descent from the Sheshodia Maharanas of Udaipur.

Born : 15th October 1929.

Succeeded his father, who abdicated the *Gadi* on the 9th November 1937, with the sanction of the Crown Representative.

Education : at the Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona, and he was at the Doon School, Westgate-on-Sea, England, for 4 years. He joined the Doon School

at Dehra Dun in February 1941.

Area of the State : 369 square miles.

Population : 62,832.

Average Revenue : Rs. 4,60,768.

Salute : 9 guns.

The Raja is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The minority administration is carried on by a Council of Administration, consisting of Shri Lady Parvatidevi, Regent Ranisaheba, mother of the minor Rajasaheb, as President with the Dewan as Vice-President and three other members. The Regent Ranisaheba is also assisted by an Adviser in disposing of important matters and questions of State policy.

Mudhol is one of the oldest Maratha States in India and has been ruled by the same dynasty since its foundation.

On the outbreak of the War the Durbar placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty's Government, contributed a sum of Rs. 2,000 towards H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and invested Rs. 46,136-10-9 in 3 per cent Defence Bonds.

Contributions are also steadily forthcoming from the State subjects. Rs. 23,269 have been subscribed to the Indian Defence Loans, Rs. 784 to the War Gifts Fund, and Rs. 1,344-8-4 to the Indian Red Cross Fund. Gifts are also being received for the Silver Trinket Fund organised by H. E. the Marchioness of Linlithgow.

Address : Mudhol (Deccan States Agency).

MYSORE : HIS HIGHNESS SRI JAYA CHAMARAJA WADIYAR, MAHARAJA of Mysore.

Born : 18th July 1919.

Married : Princess Satya Premkumari Devi, sister of H. H. the Maharaja of Charkhari on 15th May 1938.

Succeeded : August 1940.

Invested with full ruling powers: 1940.

Studied in the Maharaja's College, Mysore, and passed the B.A. degree examination of the Mysore University in the year 1938.

Area of the State : 29,474.82 square miles.

Revenue : Rs. 3,98,28,000.

His Highness is very keen on the promotion of the War effort in the State. His Highness has donated from his privy purse a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Lord Mayor's Fund, London, for relief of air raid victims, and another sum of Rs. 1,000 to the Hellenic War Fund. In addition under His Highness's orders, his Government have contributed a sum of Rs. 11,13,500 to the various War Funds as follows :—

1. His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. Rs. 5,00,000.
2. To the Minister for Aircraft Production for purchase of aircraft Rs. 5,00,000.
3. The Mysore War Fund. Rs. 1,00,000.
4. The Lord Mayor's Fund, London. Rs. 13,500.

Address : The Palace, Mysore, Bangalore; and Fern Hill, (Nilgiris).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Dewan of Mysore :

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA MR. N. MADHAVA RAU, B.A., B.L.

MINISTERS.

RAJAMANTRAPRAVINA MR. K. V. ANANTARAMAN, B.A., *Minister for Finance and Revenue.*

RAJASEVAPRASAKTA MR. A. V. RAMANATHAN, B.A., *Minister for Law.*

MR. J. MOHAMED IMAM, B.A., B.L., *Minister for Education.*

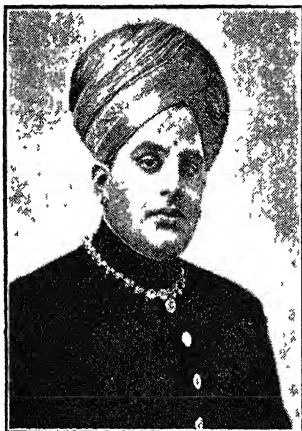
MR. H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA, B.A., B.L., *Minister for Local Self-Government and Public Health.*

Private Secretary to His Highness :

SIR CHARLES TODHUNTER, K.C.S.I., J.P.

Huzur Secretary to His Highness :

RAJASABHABHUSHANA MR. T. THUMBOO CHETTY, B.A., O.B.E.





NAGOD: RAJA SHRIMANT
MAHENDRA SINGH JU
DEO BAHADUR, RAJA
SAHIB OF NAGOD STATE.

Born: 5th Feb. 1916. *Succeeded*:
26th February 1926 and assumed
powers on 9th February 1936.

Educated:—At Daly College,
Indore, and received administrative
training at Bangalore.

Married: In May 1932 to a
daughter of H. H. The Maharaja
of Dharampur State. Has one
son and two daughters. The
first younger sister of the Raja
Sahib was married to H. H. The
Maharaja of Sirmoor State on the
15th April 1936. *Heir-apparent*:
Yuvraj Rudrendra Pratap
Singhji Sahib. Born on 7th
March, 1936.

Area of State: 501.4 Sq.
Miles. *Population*: 74,589. *Annual Revenue*: Nearly 3 lacs.
Dynastic Salute: 9 guns. *Capital*: Nagod (16 miles from Satna,
G. I. P. Ry.). *Recreation*: Tennis, Hockey, Cricket and Shooting.

Geologically, Nagod presents several features of interest. Lime-
stone of a superior quality known commercially as Nagod Limestone
is found close to the chief town and is the most valuable source of lime
yet known in India. There are very good prospects for industries like
the manufacture of sugar, oil, alcohol, soap and the like.

Administration: A Legislative Assembly of 25 Members, 15 elected
by the public and 10 nominated, has been established. Elementary and
secondary education has all along been given free in the State. Liberal
scholarships are also granted for higher education. The Anglo-Vernacular
Middle School has been raised to the standard of High School. The
State gives free Medical aid to all. Subjects of neighbouring States
also benefit thereby.

War Efforts: On the outbreak of the War in 1939 the Ruler
immediately placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of the
Crown and has donated Rs. 5,000 to the War Gifts Fund. The subjects
and the officials of the State have also contributed substantially to
the various War purposes funds and Defence loans.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: Lal Bhargavendra Singhji. *Civil Judge & Magistrate*: Lal Hardarshan Singhji,
B.A., LL.B. *Political Secretary*: Mr. Romesh Chandra Motilal Nanavati, F.C.I., F.F.C.S.,
F. Com. Sc. A., F.R. Econ. S., F.S.S. (London). *Huzur Secretary*: Mr. Raj Bahadur Johri,
B. Com. *Khasgi Officer*: Lal Ram Gopal Singhji. *A. D. C.'s*: Lal D. N. Singhji
and Lal Ganga Singhji. *Rajya Vaidya*: Vaidya Bhushan Pt. Ram Swaroopji. *Kamdar
Kasgi*: Rana Sajjan Singhji T. Jhala. *Tehsildars*: Mr. Saryu Prasad Namdeo, Lal
Dwarkantra Singh, Lal Kamta Prasad Singh. *Sub. Asst. Surgeons*: Dr. Raghobhan
Singh, L.M.P.; Dr. Shubhvant Kishore Shrivastava, L.M.P. *State Accountant*: M. Ahsan
Ilahi. *State Engineer*: Pt. Gauri Shanker Vaidya. *Forest Officer*: Pt. Girja Prasad
Pathak. *Superintendent, Police*: Lal Raghoraman Singh. *Educational Officer*: Pt. Vishwa
Nath Prasad Pathak, B.A. (Hon.) L.T. *Electrical Engineer*: Mr. A. J. Collins. *Jailor*:
M. Khwaja Ahmad.

NARSINGARH: H. H. RAJA SHRI VIKRAM SINGHI SAHEB BAHADUR, K.C.I.E., the present Ruler of Narsingarh State, C. I.

Born: 21st Sept., 1909. Succeeded his father on the 23rd April, 1924. Invested with full ruling powers on the 7th Oct., 1929. *Educated:* At Daly College, Indore & Mayo College, Ameer. Passed Diploma Exam. in April 1927. Received administrative training in Mysore Govt.

Married in 1929 the daughter of the heir-apparent of Kutch State.

Continental Tours: Undertook 3 tours during the years of 1928, 1933 & 1936, with a view to familiarise himself with the various systems of Government, and incorporate such measures of public utility as may improve the administration of the State.

Area: 734 sq. miles. *Annual Income:* Rs. 9,50,000. *Population:* 1,13,873 (per 1931 census). *Salute:* 11 guns.

After the assumption of powers, H. H. effected many reforms with unprecedented success. Legislation with regard to child marriage, Nukta ceremony, begar system and juvenile offences, has been enacted. *Local self-govt.* has been thrown open to the public, with the result that the Municipalities have a majority of elected members.

The State has made much progress during the regime of the present Ruler who takes a personal interest in the day-to-day administration. Recently, a High Court, Edwards' Bridge, Culverts & Irrigation tanks have been constructed. Efforts are being made to better the condition of the agriculturists. Taccavi loans are granted lavishly every year. His Highness graciously made a general remission of more than Rs. 10,00,000. His Highness and his popular Government are doing their best towards the War efforts. So far, more than Rs. 25,000 have been contributed from the state to various war funds, and further efforts are in progress. H. H. The Maharani Sahiba takes a keen interest in the welfare of her subjects. The Maharani Sahiba has been an inspiration to the ladies of the State who have organised themselves into a Ladies' Club, under the kind patronage of Her Highness, and are furthering the humanitarian activities of the Red Cross Society. Articles of comfort for the soldiers fighting abroad are being prepared and sent to the Central Body. *Recreations:* Tennis, Billiards, Shooting & Driving.

Executive Council: President—H. H. the Maharaja; Members: Mr. Bramhadeen, B.A., LL.B. (Judicial); Rai Sahib Raghubar Dayal (Revenue); Mr. Abdul Qadir, B.A., LL.B. (Home); Maharaj Prabhunath Sinhi (General).





NAWANAGAR:., HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAJA
SHRI LT.-COL. SIR
DIGVIJAYSINHJI RANJIT-
SINHJI JADEJA, G.C.I.E.,
K.C.S.I., A.D.C., Maharaja
Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.

Born : 1895. The adopted
son of His late Highness
Maharaja Jam Shri Sir
Ranjitsinhji Vibhaji Jadeja.
Ascended the Gadi on
2nd April 1933.

Received the Insignia of
K.C.S.I. in 1935 and of
G.C.I.E. in 1939.

Educated : Raj Kumar
College, Rajkot; Malvern
College and University Col-
lege, London.

Married : 7th March 1935, the daughter of His Highness
the Maharao Saheb of Sirohi.

Commissioned in 1919; Regiment 5th/6th Rajputana
Rifles (Napiers); rose to the rank of Captain.

Specialised Courses : Small Arms Course, Lewis Gun
Course; Tactics, Machine Gun Course and the Searchlight Course.

Recreation : Racquets, Cricket, Squash, Tennis, Shooting.
Address : Jamnagar, Nawanagar, Kathiawar.

Area of State : 3,791 sq. miles.

Population : 409,192.

Revenue : Rs. 98 lakhs yearly.

Salute : 15 guns.

Chief Port : Bedi Bunder.

Heir-apparent : Maharaj Kumar Shri Shatrushalsinhji
Saheb. Born on 20th February 1939.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan : KHAN BAHADUR MERWANJI PESTONJI.

Military Secretary and Home Member : COL. R. K. HIMAT-
SINHJI.

Judicial Secretary : K. K. THAKOR, Esq.

Trade & Commerce Secretary : DR. B. N. ANANTANI, B.A.,
DR. LL.B., BAR-AT-LAW.

Political Secretary : D. L. SARAYA, B.A., LL.B.

Personal Assistant : CAPTAIN GEOFFREY CLARKE.

Manager, J. & D. Railway : RAI SAHIB GIRDHARLAI
D. MEHTA.

Offg. Port Commissioner : RANA RAMSINHJI JHALA.

Chief Medical Officer : DR P. M. MEHTA, M.D., M.S., F.C.P.S.

ORCHHA : HIS HIGHNESS SARAMAD-IRAJAH VI, BUNDELKHAND SHRI SAWAI MAHENDRA MAHARAJA SIR VIR SINGH DEV BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., OF ORCHHA.

Born : 14th April 1899.

Ascended the Gadi : On the 4th March 1930.

Educated : In Daly College, Indore ; Rajkumar College, Rajkot ; and Mayo College, Ajmer ; also received administrative training in the Saugor District in the Central Provinces.

Married : A sister of His Highness the Maharana of Wadhwan (Kathiawar) on the 4th March 1919, who is dead ; subsequently married a grand-daughter of His Highness the Maharaja of Gondal.

Heir-Apparent : RAJA BAHADUR SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH JU DEV.

Area of State : 2,080 square miles. *Population :* 314,661. *Revenue :* About Rs. 13 lakhs (excluding Jagirs). *Salute :* 15 guns.

War Efforts : The State has placed all its resources at the disposal of His Majesty the King Emperor. A sum of Rs. 8,000 has been donated to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and a sum of Rs. 500 collected for Silver Trinket Fund has already been sent. Further contributions are going on. Arrangements for recruitment have been taken in hand.

STATE CABINET.

President :

HIS HIGHNESS

Vice-President

RAO RAJA RAI BAHADUR DR SHYAM BEHARI MISRA, M A , D Litt.
(*Chief Minister*)

Members :

1 LIEUT-COLONEL SAJJAN SINGH (*Chief Minister*), (2) MAJOR CHANDRA SEN (*Finance Minister*), 3 MAJOR M N ZUTSHI, B A. (*Home Minister*) ; 4 MR R S. SHUKLA, M A , LL B (*Political & Judicial Minister*)





PALANPUR LIEUT
COLONEL HIS HIGH
NESS ZUHD TUL MULK
DIWAN MAHAJHAN SHRI
TAIFY MUHAMMID KHAN
JAHADUR GCIF
KCVO ADC, Nawab of
Palanpur

Born On the 7th July
1883

Educated Privately

Ascended the Gadi 1918

His Highness is a Yusufzal
Loham Pathan

His Highness is the 20th
Ruler of the House

Palanpur is a very ancient
Muslim State in India

His Highness went as a Delegate to the 9th Assembly of
the League of Nations held at Geneva in the month of September
1928

His Highness the Nawab Sahib Pathan was invited by
His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor to England in the year
1937 as His Majesty's Honorary ADC on the auspicious occasion
of His Majesty's Coronation

Heir NAWABZADAH SHAH IQBAL MUHAMMAD KHAN BAHADUR

Area of State 1774 64 sq miles

Population 265 424

Revenue 11 99 000

Salute 13 guns

A considerable trade in cloth, grain sugar and rice is carried
on. The capital is Palanpur situated on the B B & C I Railway.
It is a very old Settlement of which mention was made in the
8th century.

Wazir J R DHUPANDHAR ESOP OBE, BA
LLB JP

Judicial Adviser DEWAN BAHADUR K M JHAVERI MA
LLB JP

Custodian of Education Minister RAO BAHADUR D V
PATWARI A II I

Revenue Minister Y Y SYED ESOP I A ILB

PARTABGARH HIS
HIGHNESS MAHARAWAT
SIR RAM SINGHJI BAH
du KCSI of Partabgarh
born In 1908
Succeeded to the Gadi In

1921

Dynastic Salute 15 Guns
Partabgarh State also called
Kanthul was founded in the
16th century by a descendant
of Rana Mokul of Mewar

The town of Partabgarh was
founded in 1638 A D by
Maharawat Partabsingh the
ancient Capital being at Deoli
among the Hills In the time
of Maharawat Sawant Singh
(1775-1844) Kanthal was
invaded by the Marathas but
the Maharawat arranged to
buy off the Holkar by agreeing

to pay Rs 72 700 *Salam Shahi* which were being coined in Partab
garh and were accepted as legal tender throughout the surrounding
territories in place of Rs 15 000 formerly paid to Delhi The first
connection of the State with the British Government was formed in
1804 The earlier Treaty having been cancelled by Lord Cornwallis
a fresh Treaty was entered into in 1818 Holkar by the Treaty of
Mandsour ceded to the British Government all claims of tribute
and revenue of every description which he had claimed have had upon
the Rajput Princes according to which Partabgarh paid the stipulated
Rs 72 700 *Salam Shahi* (converted later to Rs 30 350 British Coin)
to the British Government As the said amount of Cash Contribution
was found to be excessive it has been reduced to Rs 27 500 from the
year 1937-38

Partabgarh enjoys the high privilege of being one of the Treaty States
in India and possesses plenary jurisdiction The highest administra-
tive and executive office is termed *Mahakma Khass*, presided over
by the ruler and the Dewan of the State There is a duly styled
judiciary under a separate High Court Judge who is unconnected
with the Executive Annual average revenue Rs 5 72 000

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Deputy Mr TRIBHUVANDAS J KAJA MA LLB Naib Dewan SHAH MANAI LAL
BA LLB Kaithuli SHAH MANA LAL H's H's H's MAHARAJA
SO ANI BSC ILB Advocate Private Sec duty to H's H's MAHARAJA
LALPURJI I. e. e. Officer PABU SHYAM SWARUP DHANAJAR Civil C. in civil
Jid e BABU MOHA LAL AGRAWAL BA LLB Superior to de t of Customs & Excise
MAHARAJ BAHANT SINGH Medi l Officer D JIWANLAL P IARIKH L M & S
Educational Officer Mr WAMANSI G PALJI KALF BA, State Accountant SHAH
ANIRITIAL DEWANI Off r MUNSHI LATEHAL Superior to de t of Police LALROHIT
JAGDISHLAL, P W D Officer MR NATWAPAL JHA





PATIALA : HIS HIGHNESS FARZAND-I-KHAS DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA MANSUR-UL-ZAMAN AMIR-UL-UMRA MAHARAJADHIRAJ RAJ RAJESHWAR SHRI MAILA-RAJA-I-RAJGAN SHRI YADAVINDRA SINGHI MAHENDRA BAHADUR YADU VANSIAVATANS BHATTI KUL BHUSHAN, the present Ruler of Patiala, which is the largest of the Phulkian States and the premier State in the Punjab.

Born : 7th January, 1913.

Succeeded : 23rd March, 1938.

His Highness is an allround sportsman—a first class shot, a great angler, a crack tennis player and a superb cricketer. He was awarded the All-India Colours in 1933 when he played against the Australian Cricket Team at Bombay.

Since his accession to the Gadi His Highness has introduced many reforms calculated to improve the material well-being of his people. Extension of medical facilities through the opening of touring dispensaries, abolition of "Game Preserves", remission of arrears in land revenue, passing of Small Towns Act, addition of a Maternity Ward costing Rs. 75,000 to the Rajindra Hospital, building of an Olympic Stadium at Patiala and the establishment of Cement Works; these are some of the important measures recently introduced.

The State is rich in antiquities, especially at Pinjour, Sirhind, Bhatinda, Narnaul, etc. It possesses valuable forests. One hundred and thirty eight miles of broad-gauge Railway line have been constructed by the State at its own cost.

The State maintains three colleges including one for girls and ten High schools. Primary education is free throughout the State.

His Highness maintains a Contingent of two Regiments of Cavalry and four battalions of Infantry, also one Battery of Horse Artillery. Since the State entered into an alliance with the British Government it has rendered military and financial help on all critical occasions. Its proud record of service during the last Great War is unsurpassed. No sooner was the present War declared than His Highness placed his services and the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government. The 1st Rajindra Sikhs, the 2nd Yadavindra Infantry, the 1st Rajindra Lancers and the 50 M. T. Company have already proceeded on active service. The State has also provided 4,000 recruits for the Indian Army.

His Highness has subscribed Rs. 2 lakhs to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs. 5,000 to St. Dunstan's Fund for the blind, £1,000 for the relief of Air Raid Victims, Rs. 1,000 to King George Fund for Sailors and Rs. 1,000 to the Aeroplane Fund started by the Simla District War Committee. The State servants and landlords have invested about Rs. 7 lakhs in the Interest-Free War Loans. This has been supplemented by handsome donations from the gentry and businessmen.

As the leader of the Sikhs His Highness issued a special appeal to his community to render all possible help in securing an early victory to British arms. To give an impetus to recruitment amongst Sikhs His Highness donated Rs. 51,000 with a monthly contribution of Rs. 1,000 to the Khalsa Defence of India League recently formed under the patronage of His Highness. Only recently His Highness donated a sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Greek Relief Fund, and in a meeting of the Khalsa Defence of India League held at Simla on 13th June, His Highness promised to raise 4,000 recruits from his State for the Indian Army in addition to the 4,000 recruits already supplied.

Area of the State : 5,932 square miles.

Population : 1,625,520.

Gross Annual Income . Rs. 1,57,00,000.

Salute : 17 guns.

Permanent local Salute : 19 guns.

PORBANDAR H H
MAHARAJA SHRI SIR
NATWARSINHJI BABA
DUR KCSI MAHARAJA RANA
SAHIB of Porbandar

Born 1901 Succeeded to
the Gadi 1908

Educated At the Rajkumar
College Rajkot

Married In 1920 Princess
Rupaliya MBF daughter of
the late Ruler Sir Daulatsinhji
Bahadur of Limbdi

His Highness ranks fourth
among the Ruling Princes of
Kathiawar enjoying plenary
powers

Club The Maconochi Club
Porbandar

Area 642.25 square miles
Population 146,564 *Salute* 13 guns

Revenue Rs 25,00,000

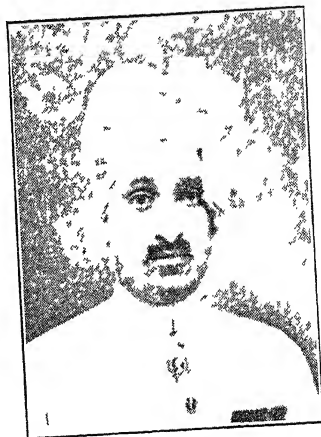
War Efforts Soon after the outbreak of the war the State sent a
donation of Rs 100,000 to H H the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund
and offered to renew the donation of Rs 100,000 every year till the
war lasts Rs 20,000 of the initial donation were allocated to St
Dunstan's Section of the Fund H H the Maharaja has also offered
his personal services The people of Porbandar contributed Rs 10,000
to the Western India War Plane Fund The State is maintaining
Civic Guards and making contributions to several activities connected
with the War effort For the year 1910-11 His Highness has
announced donations of the aggregate total of Rs 1,00,000 consisting
of Rs 12,500 to Lady Lathlow's Silver Finket Fund Rs 10,000
to St Dunstan's Section for Blinded Soldiers Sailors and Armenians of the
Empire Rs 11,000 to the King George's Fund for Sailors Rs 12,000
to the Indian Comforts Fund for the Indian Troops and Indian
Seamen in Europe, Rs 12,000 to the Indian Red Cross and St John
Ambulance Association (Indian Council) for Red Cross Work for
troops serving in India and sent overseas from India Rs 12,500 to
the London Air Raid Relief Fund, and Rs 50,000 to the Viceroy's
War Purposes Fund

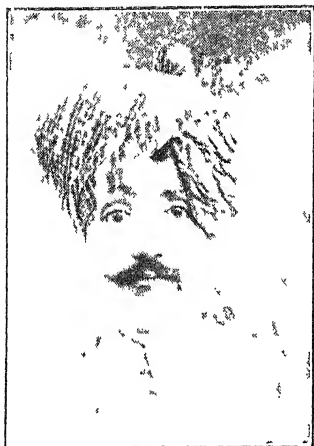
War

JADEJA SHRI PRATAPSINHJI RAMSINHJI—*Tamir Sardar*

HIGH OFFICIALS OF THE STATE.

Deewan JADEJA SHRI PRATAPSINHJI RAMSINHJI *Niyal Dm* I HAN BAHAI ?
KAMROZ S MASTER BA *Chf Medical Officer* DR DN KAVANWATA MKCS
(Eng) LKCP (Licd) FCPs (Bia) FISM (Licd) IMCS (Bia) FOLS
(Edin) etc *Judicial Secretary* MR HARIHAR D DITY BA IIBH *Prs*
Secretary (Acting) JUNA SHIVSINHJI MR UPHY *Pc Com* *Chief* MR K S
KAJA KHER B Com *Revenue Commissioner* MR JAGJIVANDAS N SHAH *State*
Engineer MR MANILAL K JIVRAJANI B1 AMII *Officer* *Chief* MR C I MANIAD BA
CAPTAIN GULABSINHJI A JADEJA *Chf Fd* *Chief* *Chief*
PID (Lond) HDF (Dmln)





RADHANPUR H H NAWAB SAHEB ALI TAZA KHAN JOI AWAR KHAN BABI BAHADUR is a descendant of the illustrious Babi Family who since the reign of Humayun have always been prominent in the annals of Gujarat and a nephew of His late Highness Nawab Sahib Sir Jalaludinkhan Babi Bahadur K C I E. He is the tenth Nawab occupying of the *Gudi* since the foundation of the Babi House in Radhanpur by Babi Jafarkhan.

In 10th October 1899 Recognition announced by Government on 1st January 1937.

Educated At the Radhanpur High School and attended the Rajkumar College Rajkot.

for some time His Highness is a good rider, keen sportsman, an expert shot and an adept in revenue matters. His Highness received administrative training under His late Highness. *Married* the daughter of H H the Nawab Sahib of Palanpur in 1925, has one daughter. In 1925 His Highness married the daughter of His late Highness Nawab Sir Jalaludinkhan of Radhanpur. The Nawab Sahib is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right from the beginning.

Hereditary and permanent salute 11 guns.

The State of Radhanpur is a first class State with full Plenary Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction.

Area 1150 sq. miles *Population* 70,530 souls *Revenue* About Rs. 8,00,000.

The State pays no tribute to the British Government or to any other Indian State but on the contrary receives an annual *Jama* (tribute) amounting in all to Rs. 1,712 from the surrounding 8 villages of Chhadchhat and Santalpur 1 of Varahi, 4 of Jhinjhawada, 4 of Vanod and 1 of Dasada Thana. The State has a share in the revenues of the village of Undi under Varahi and has half share in the customs collected at Terwada by the State at a Customs Post controlled by the State. Cotton, wheat, rapeseed, castorseed and different kinds of grain are the principal agricultural products. The State is also noted for its fine breed of cattle known as Wadhwar or Kankrej.

H H the Nawab Sahib has placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty the King, Emperor and the State has undertaken to pay Rs. 1,00,000 every month to H H the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund for the duration of the European War. Subscriptions have also been raised from the public and the servants of the State for various objects connected with the war.

Dewan KHAN BAHADUR S A M KADRI M A LL B

RAJKOT THAKORE
SAHEB SHRI PRADUMNA
SINHIJI Thakore Sahab
 of Rajkot (Kathiawar)

Fun On 24th February 1913 succeeded to the *Gadi* on 12th June 1940 and was invested with full powers on 17th August 1940

Education Primary Education at Panchsuni and later on at the Rajkumar College Rajkot where he was awarded a gold medal for his good conduct He belongs to the Vibham Clan of Jadeja Rajputs and enjoys plenary powers in the administration of the State

Sons 1. Kumar Shri Manahusinhji (*Heir Apparent*) born on 15th November 1935

2. Kumar Shri Prahladsinhji, born on 7th June 1938 *Daughters* Three
Area of the State 283 sq miles *Average Revenue* Rs 13 62 571
Dynastic Salute 9 guns

Rajkot town is a trade emporium also known for its various industrial activities It is the Headquarters of the Western India States Agency and is served by three important Railway lines Educationally it is the premier city in Kathiawar and affords the advantages of Dharmendrasinhji Arts and Science College the Rajkumar College Male and Female training Colleges three High Schools and a separate Girls High School



WAR EFFORTS BY THE RAJKOT STATE.

The Thakore Sahab has placed his personal services and all resources of the State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor The State has appointed the following committees for the successful prosecution of the War —

1. Civic Guard Committee
2. War Fund Committee
3. Publicity Committee

Further the State has given about Rs 17 000 which include Rs 12 000 from the Thakore Sahab in aid of the Western India States Agency War Fund and other War Funds The State has also invested Rs 5 000 in interest free Defence Bonds and Rs 30,000 in 3% Defence Bonds

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

D 1 KUMAR SHRI VISHWANATHSINHJI MA ILL *Hu*ur Personal Revenue Adviser KACI SHRI AJITSINHJI Revenue Officer Mr H R BUCH BA ILL Registrar of the State to the Dewan Mr MULHARIL K JADHAV BA ILL Police Superintendent KUMAR SHRI MAHENDRASINHJI Sar Nayabthi Mr J M PANDYA ILL (Advocate O S) Private Secretary Mr J K MEHRA Munshi Engineer Kishor State Electric Supply Co. and Director of Industrial Undertakings KASIMILAL C DAS Chief Medical Officer D 1 A I MEHRA M B B S Principal Dharmendrasinhji College D 1 K K YADAV MA, ILL D Educational Inspector Mr C A BUCH, MA, BSc State Engineer Mr I D SANGHVI, B L (CIVIL)



RAJPIPLA: MAJOR H. H. MAHARAJA SHRI VIJAY-SINHJI, K.C.S.I., MAHARAJA OF RAJPIPLA.

Born: 30th January 1890.
Succeeded: 26th Sept. 1915.

Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun.

Has travelled extensively in Europe and America. Is an Hon. Major, XVI Light Cavalry.

Recreations: Polo, Racing, Shooting. Won the Derby in 1934 with "Windsor Lad."

Heir-Apparent: YUVARAJ SHRI RAJENDRASINHJI. *Born:* 1912.
Younger Sons: Maharaj Kumar Pramodsinhji. *Born:* 1917.
Maharaj Kumar Indrajitsinhji. *Born:* 1925.

Rajpipla is a premier State in the Gujerat States Agency. Its Rulers enjoy full internal sovereignty. *Area:* 1,517.50 sq. miles. *Population:* 206,085. *Revenue:* Rs. 27,00,000. *Salute:* 13 guns. *Indian States Forces:* Infantry. Full Company of 165 men, "A" class first line troops. *Cavalry:* Troop of 25, "B" class.

Important Feature: The State possesses Cornelian and Agate mines. The famous cup of Ptolemy is known to have come from the mines at Limbodra in the Rajpipla State.

Principal reforms introduced by His Highness the present Maharaja:

1. Making all services pensionable.
2. Extension of the Survey Settlement System to every village in the State.
3. Making Primary Education free and grant of liberal scholarships for secondary and higher education.
4. Liberal endowments for the benefit of widows and the destitute.
5. Encouragement to Trade and Industry.
6. Introduction of the 1027 A. L. F. Variety of cotton throughout the State and development of Pressing and Ginning Industries.
7. Extension of Railways.
8. Introduction of the Legislative Council.
9. Introduction of beneficent measures for relief of agricultural indebtedness.

On the outbreak of the War His Highness placed his personal services and resources of the State at the disposal of His Majesty. Contributions: Rs. 1,00,000 annually. £ 500 to Lord Mayor's Fund, Rs. 1,00,000 War Bonds. Rs. 1,500 Baroda Residency War Fete. Rs. 7,000 to Fighter Plane presented by full powered Princes of Gujerat, two Fighter Aeroplanes for service with the R. A. F. one to be called "Rajpipla" and the other "Windsor Lad" from collections from the people of the State of Rs. 1,00,000 to which His Highness contributed Rs. 1,00,000 in addition to the yearly contribution. It is proposed to give a third Fighter Aeroplane from this Fund. The State Forces have been offered for service outside the State and may be called on for duty any time.

Principal Officer: PHIRAJI D. KOIHAVALA, ESQUIRE, B.A. LL.B., Dewan.

RAMPUR: MAJOR HIS HIGHNESS ALIJAH FARZAND-I-DILPIZIR-I-DAULAT-I-INGLISHIA, MUKHLIS-UD-DAULA, NASIR-UL-MULK, AMIR-UL-UMARA, NAWAB SIR SYED MOHAMMAD RAZA ALI KHAN BAHADUR, MUSTAID-I-JUNG, K.C.S.I., D. LITT., LL.D., Ruler of Rampur. The ruling family of Rampur are Syeds and come from the famous Sadati-i-Bareha in the Muzaffarnagar District (U.P.).

Born: 17th November 1906.

Succeeded to the Gadr: 20th June 1930. He was invested with full ruling powers on the 25th August 1930.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married: In 1921, the daughter of Sahibzada Sir Abdussamad Khan, Kt., C.I.E. His Highness has two sons and six daughters. *Heir-Apparent:* Colonel Nawabzada Syed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur. Born on 22nd November 1923.

His Highness is the Pro-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University; a Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes; a Major in the 2nd King George's Own Gurkha Rifles; Honorary Colonel in the 9/11 the Jat Regiment; President of the Board of Trustees, Shia College, Lucknow; a Member of the East India Association, and Marlborough Club, London.

The Rampur State is the sole survival of what may be termed the Rohilla State. The State is mainly agricultural, rice, wheat, maize, cotton and sugarcane being the chief crops, but recently there has been considerable industrialisation and Rampur City now has two Sugar Mills, a Textile Mill, an Oil Mill, a Fruit Canning Factory, a Tent Factory and a Match Factory.

For the purpose of administration there is a Legislative Assembly of 34 Members, 17 elected, 5 nominated non-officials and 12 officials and a State Council consisting of four Ministers, responsible to His Highness. Primary and Secondary education is given free in the State. Liberal Scholarships are granted for Secondary and higher education. The State maintains well-equipped hospitals both in the city and at the Tehsil Headquarters.

Area of State: 892.54 square miles. *Population:* 464,919. *Revenue:* Rs 51 lacs. *Salute:* Permanent 15 guns.

STATE COUNCIL.

President.—SYED BASHIR HUSAIN ZAIDI, C.I.E., B.A., (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Chief Minister. *Members.*—MR. R. H. SALOWAY, I.C.S., Finance and Revenue Minister; SAHIBZADA ABDUL JALIL KHAN, P.C.S., Home Minister; MR. HORI LAL VERMA, Bar-at-Law, Minister-in-charge, Legislative Department. *Secretary*—MR. NASIR UDDIN MASOOD, B.A.





RAJAM MAHARAJ
CENTRAL H H S T K
SAHAN SIN H H
CCH KCSI KCHO
ADC to H M the King
Imperial Maharaja Sahil
Bahadur of Kathiwar

Born 13th January 1880
He is the recognised head of the
Kathiwar in Malwa and is
held in high respect and esteem
by the other Rajput rulers in
Malwa

Educated At Daly
College, Indore Succeeded in
1903

Marrried In 1902 and later
of His Highness the Maharaja of
Cutch and in 1922 and later
of the well known Sodha Rajput

family of Jamnagar by whom he has two daughters and two sons

Served in European War (France) 1915-1918 was mentioned in
despatches was presented with *Croix d'Officier* of the *Légion
d'Honneur* by the French Government and was granted the honorary
rank of Colonel in the British Army in 1915 Served in Afghan War
in 1919 Was promoted to the rank of Major General and appointed
ADC to H M the King Emperor in 1936 in which capacity he
attended on invitation the Coronation in May 1937 Has enjoyed an
international reputation as a Polo player At the outbreak of the
War His Highness placed his personal services and State resources
at His Majesty's disposal Contributions Rs 26,500 towards H M the
Victory War Purposes and monthly contribution till the termina-
tion of War of a sum of Rs 1000 per rupee in Customs duty for
Red Cross and St Dunstan's fund Rs 1000 each for Silver Finklet
Fund and His Majesty's Fund for Sailors

Hereditary MAHARAJKUMAR JAGENDRA SINGHJI In a
C 13 51 miles *Population* 197,321 *Revenue* Rs 10 lakhs
State 13 guns (local 15 guns)

STATE COUNCIL

President His Highness the Maharaja Sahil Bahadur of
Kathiwar and the Maharaja of Kathiwar of the Chhambur of the
Council Major Shrivastava of the Council of the Maharaja of
Sikhar of the Council of the Maharaja of the Council of the
Sikhar of the Council of the Maharaja of the Council of the

MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE
LOKENDRA SINGH,
His Highness
Ratlam State Central India

Born 9th November 1927

Active and intelligent the young Prince is very promising and has all the qualities befitting his position in life. From his very young days he has shown signs of great mental aptitude and capacity.

In February 1934 at the age of 7 the Maharaj Kumar acted as a page to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and he acquitted himself very creditably. He met their Excellencies Lord Goschen, Lord Willingdon, Lord Stanley and Lord Dabouine at the time of their visits to Ratlam.



When in England in 1937, the Maharaj Kumar attended the Coronation at Westminster Abbey and had the honour to be invited to most of the functions including Garden Parties etc. at Buckingham Palace and other places connected with His Majesty's Coronation. Met their Majesties the King and Queen at Windsor Castle and Buckingham Palace. Was specially presented by the Queen Mother with a mug in commemoration of the Coronation. Visited Olympia, Aldershot, Hurlingham etc. Was present at the Empire Garden Party to witness the Polo Tournament between India vs the World.

Education Is preparing for the Senior Cambridge Examination under an European Graduate and Tutor helped by an Indian Assistant and a Shastri. His Highness the Maharaja is himself directly supervising the Prince's education. Attended Colet Court School, Hammersmith, London in 1937 during His Highness the Maharaja's visit on the occasion of the King's Coronation.

Game and Hobbies Riding, Polo, swimming, shooting, cricket, physical training, drill, fencing, rowing etc. Has a very good ear for music, especially English, and takes great interest in the activities of the Indian States Forces Unit called the Lokendra Rifles, named after him.

Medals Silver Jubilee Medal 1935 Coronation Medal 1937



REWa HIS HIGHNESS BANDH-
VESH MAHARAJA SIR GULAB
SINGH JU DEO BAHADUR,
G C I E, K C S I MAHARAJA OF
REWA

Born 1903 *Ascended the gadi*
in 1918, invested with ruling
powers in 1922

Educated At Daly College,
Indore

Married In 1919 a sister of
His Highness the Maharaja of
Jodhpur, and again married in
1925 the daughter of His late
Highness Maharaja Sir Madan
Singh Bahadur K C S I
K C I E of Kishangarh

The Maharaja is a noted
sportsman and has shot 506
tigers

He was a delegate to all the
three sessions of the Round Table

Conference and was also a member of the Federal Structure
Committee of the Conference He is a member of the General
Council of Daly College and of the Managing Committee of King
Edward Medical School, Indore

Heir-Apparent: SRI YUVRAJ MAHARAJ KUMAR MARTAND SINGH
SAHFB. *Born* in 1923.

Area of State 13,000 square miles *Population* 1 820 306
(1941 census)

Revenue Rs 60 00 000. *Salute* 17 guns

Rewa is the largest and the easternmost State in the Central
India Agency The State is bounded on the North by the Banda
Allahabad and Mirzapur Districts of the U P, on the East by the
Mirzapur District and the Feudatory State of Chhota Nagpur on the
South by the Central Provinces, and on the West by the States of
Maihar Nagod Sohawal and Kothri The State has a number of
'Waterfalls' some of which, Chachai and Keoti are famous for their
height and grandeur. The State is very rich in mineral resources

On the executive side His Highness is assisted by a State Council
of 7 members of which His Highness himself is the President On the
Judicial side there is a Chief Court consisting of Judges A Raj Pari
shad consisting of 41 members with the number of officials and non
officials almost equal has also been established to advise on such
matters of public interest as are referred to it His Highness takes
very great interest in the administration of the State and in the
development of trade and industries for which purpose he has insti-
tuted a State Bank with branches all over the State

War efforts In September 1935 when the International situation had been very grave His Highness offered to place his personal services and his entire resources at the disposal of His Majesty in case of War. The offer was reiterated just on the eve of War in August 1939. Since then the Rewa Transport Corps has already moved out of the State trained personnel for mechanical transport has been supplied and some troops have been offered for garrison duty in British India.

His Highness has donated a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 for the purchase of ambulance motor cars and another 1,00,000 for the supply of grain to the Defence services. Besides these His Highness has subscribed Rs. 10,000 to the Lord Mayor's Air Raid Distress Fund and Rs. 5,000 to the Officers Training Course at Mhow.

One lot of bidi cigarettes and 1,000 tons of coal have also been offered for the comfort of Indian Soldiers.

MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI
MAKAND SINGHI Her-
apparent, Rewa State

Born On the 15th March 1923 to His Highness the Senior Maharani Sahiba from Jodhpur.

Education Elementary education at Rewa under highly qualified English and Indian Tutors. Joined Daly College Indore in 1935 and passed the Diploma examination with distinction in several subjects in 1939. After passing the Diploma examination joined Mayo College, Ajmer in 1939 for further studies. Passed the Intermediate Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Ajmer from the Mayo College in 1941.

Marriage Betrothed to the grand daughter of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Cutch in February 1941. The marriage will take place in February 1942.

He bagged his first tiger at the age of 13 in 1936.





SANGLI CAPTAIN
 MIHILAN SHIKHANT
 S I R CHINAMANKAO
 DUNDIKAO alias AHA SAHIB
 PAIWARDHAN, K C I L, Raja
 of Sangli

Born 1890. Inherited the
 Gadi in 1903. Educated at the
 Rajkumar College at Karkot.
 Her Highness is the daughter
 of Sir M. V. Joshi K C I L
 B A, L I B Advocate of
 Amraoti & Home Member of
 the Government of C P

Area 1130 sq miles
 Population 255,112 Gross
 Average Revenue Rs 15,97,088

Salute 9 guns permanent
 and 11 personal Enjoys
 First Class Jurisdiction

power to try for capital offences any persons except British subjects

His Highness has for many years served as Member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes and is still a member. Served also as Member of the First and Second Round Table Conferences and as a member of the Federal Structure Committee

The total number of Co-operative Societies is 89 made up of 79 agricultural and 10 non agricultural. Besides these there are 5 Co-operative Banks, one Co-operative Sale-Shop and one Co-operative Union. Of the five Banks, one is a Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank recently established for the protection of indebted agriculturists and a special Tribunal has been created for trying suits.

The State has four Boys' High Schools, one Girls' High School, one School for Adult Women, and one Hospital, five Dispensaries and one Maternity Home.

War efforts—With a view to promote the war efforts His Highness has personally organised a Central War Committee with himself as President and other Committees in the Capital and Talukas of the State, to stimulate war gifts, defence loans, enlist Civil Guard and conduct propaganda. Many War News Bulletins have been published.

His Highness has promised a monthly contribution of Rs 1000 so long as the war lasts towards His Majesty the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. A sum of Rs 21,000 has already been remitted. Other collections Rs 1,65,760.93 for the various defence loan, Rs 6,225.23 for the War Gifts Fund and Rs 1,510 for the Red Cross Fund. A special donation of Rs 10,000 was made towards His Majesty the Viceroy's War purposes Fund in October 1910. A further donation of Rs 11,000 was made in May 1911 earmarked specially towards the provision of an Armoured Car which is to bear the name 'The Sangli State Armoured Car'.

Her Highness has organised a Ladies Work Party for making clothing and dressings for hospitals and warm clothing for active service troops. Bindages, Shirts, Pyjamas, Shorts, Trousers, Napkins and beaded net covers have already been sent to the Red Cross Society. Arrangements have been made to make further quantities of these. Rs. 500 and Trinkets weighing 1200 tolas were contributed to H. E. Lady Luthgows Silver Trinket Fund.

3050 tickets of the Rupee Prize Fund organised in the Belgaum Collectorate and 250 tickets of the Dharwar plane fund have been disposed of in the state. Paradise Lodge, a bungalow at Mahableshwar, has been given for the accommodation of Army Officers. His Highness paid a sum of Rs. 147 to the fair held at the Kolhapur Residency in July 1940 and a further sum of Rs. 100 to the W. I. A. A. towards the purchase of a War plane to be presented by the Association. Rs. 1000 worth of ornamental stamps for the R. A. I. have been issued for legislative activities. Defence of India Act, Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve (discipline) Ordinance, Sangli Civic Guards Ordinance, Foreigners Act and Soldiers Litigation Act.

His Highness contributed Rs. 100 towards the S. I. lag Ball held in Bombay under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley on 1st April 1941 in aid of the R. A. I. and at the special request of its organisers engaged a table at Rs. 40.

Her Apparent Shrimant Yuvraj Madhav Rao Raosaheb. Born on 7th March 1915. Educated at the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun of which he holds a Diploma. He passed the B. A., Examination of the University of Bombay in June 1937. Married Shrimant Soubhagya Bai Vimalatai Athavale of Poona on 30th May 1940.

He is a keen hockey player and an expert rider. He is the Assistant Scout Commissioner for the Sangli State.

He was attached to the Secretariat of the Government of Central Provinces and Berar for some time where he gained experience of administrative work.



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

B. N. Desai, C. I. I. C. S. (Retd.), President, Rao Bahadur Y. A. Thombare, B. A. Diwan and Vice President, Rao Bahadur M. H. Limaye, Second Councillor and High Court Judge and B. S. Kore, Esq. B. A., I. I. B., Minister in charge of Translated Departments.



SANT MAHARANA SHRI JORAWARSINHJI, the present Ruler of Sant State. Born on 24th March 1881. Installed on the Gadi in 1896. Formally invested with full powers on 10th May 1902.

He studied in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was associated with the administration of the State for more than a year preparatory to his being invested with full powers.

He is an intelligent Prince who keenly directs the administration of the State. During his regime many improvements have been made and the State is making good progress. The revenue of the State increased—Its lands have been surveyed and regular settlement introduced—Provision for English education made for the first time and Primary and Secondary education made free throughout the State—Election system sanctioned for Municipality—Free medical relief extended by opening new dispensaries in the district. Many other improvements have been introduced during his regime such as founding of a permanent

Famine Relief Fund and granting of liberal tagavi loans to the agriculturists during the time of scarcity. Money is also advanced to local merchants by way of encouragement at a low rate of interest. Other improvements of utility such as installation of electricity in the towns of Sant and Rampur, clock tower, public gardens, metalled roads in parts have also been made. The regime of Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji has been anything but a bed of roses. Famine and lean years had made the financial condition of the State far from satisfactory, but wise management has been instrumental to keeping its head up.

The Rajaji Saheb exercises full powers and enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns. Primogeniture is the rule of succession to the Gadi and the Darbar's right of adoption has been recognised and confirmed by Government.

During the Great War the services of the Rajaji Saheb were appreciated by Government. The Government were also pleased to recognise the right of the Rajaji Saheb to be a member of the Chamber of Princes.

On the outbreak of the present War the Maharaja sent a message of unswerving loyalty to the Crown and the Government. He has also contributed generously to various War Funds totalling in all upto 31st Dec 1916 Rs. 3,833. A State War Committee for collection of War Funds and propaganda work has also been formed.

The Ruling Family in the Sant State belongs to the Luni or Parmar caste of Rajputs and is believed to have descended from the celebrated family of Vikramaditya and Raja Bhoj of Ujjain. They first came from Dhar and settled at Jhalod and finally about the 13th Century at Sant. The founder of the family was Rana Sant who with his uncle Limdev was forced to leave Jhalod and established himself at Sant.

With effect from the 1st April 1933, all the Bombay States were brought into political relation with the Government of India through the Agent to the Governor General for the Gujarat States and Resident at Baroda with her lieutenants at Baroda. Since then the Sant State has been in direct political relation with the Government of India.

The supervision and management of the Vaccination Department of the State has been transferred to the State from 1st December 1933, by Government and the Chief Medical Officer of the State has been appointed as the head of the department.

Unrestricted control and management of the State schools was transferred to the State by Government from 1st May 1933.

Area of the State 211 Sq. Mils. Population 50,000. Revenue Rs. 40,000.

Her apparent MAHARAJ KULMAH SHRI PRA INSINHJI born on 1st December 1907
Acting Dewan N. J. DILLIHALI

MAHARAJKUMAR SHRI
PRAVINSHJI Heir-
Apprent Sant State Gujarat
States Agency

Born 1st December 1907

Education Elementary education at home under highly qualified tutors. Joined Rajkumar College Rajkot. Passed Diploma Examination of the Rajkumar College Rajkot. Joined Princes School at Baroda and passed the School Leaving Certificate Examination of the Bombay University with distinction in 1925. Joined Baroda College. At School and College he has won several Cups, Prizes and Medals in tournaments. A good tennis and football player.



Marriage On the 15th May 1928 married Maharajkumari Shri Rajkunverba the eldest daughter of Maharajkumar Saheb Shri Vijayvijay Heir-Apprent, Cutch State Bhuj.

The Maharajkumar has travelled widely. He first sailed for England in the year 1935 to attend the Jubilee celebrations. Again sailed for England in 1937 to attend the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI and Queen Elizabeth. Touried the Continent and returned to India in 1938.

DECORATIONS.

Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935. Coronation Medal, 1937.

CLUBS

Member of the Willingdon Sports Club Bombay, the Royal Western India Golf Club Bombay and the Cricket Club of India, Bombay.

Address Santiampur Sant State Gujarat



SIRMUR: His
LIEUTENANT MAHARAJA
RAJENDRA PRAKASH
BAHADUR, the present Ruler of
Sirmur.

Born: 10th January 1912.

Area of the State: 1,141
square miles. Annual revenue
10,00,000.

Population:
148,568 (Census 1931).

Salute: 11 Guns.

In recognition of his exceptional administrative abilities the present Ruler was installed to the *gadi* in November, 1933 when he was only 21 years old. He has introduced remarkable constitutional and administrative changes within the short period of seven years since he took the reins of Government.

He has set up a council of Ministers who not only advise him on all important matters of administration but are also responsible for the successful running of the departments under each. He has completely separated the judiciary from the executive by creating a separate High Court with a bench of two judges. He has introduced all possible beneficent activities in the State under his personal supervision. He is easily accessible and is in constant contact even with the poorest of his subjects. Minute details of every branch of administration interest him very much. He works hard in the interest of his people and is fully keeping up the traditions of his illustrious ancestors who have ever been recognised as rulers running a model administration. He is a young man of versatile genius and has been taking keen interest in all the federal and administrative discussions affecting the States carried on in regional groups and in the Chamber. He has, since last year, been elected as a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes.

The Rural Uplift Committee which was appointed by him in the year 1937 to make an economic survey of the State and go into the extent of rural indebtedness has submitted its report. In pursuance of its recommendations a permanent Rural Development Board has been formed. The activities of this Board cover Co-operative movement, Co-operative Banking, Marketing, Education, Medical help, Communication and Industries. The Co-operative movement has received a great impetus from the activities of this Board and is rapidly extending to all the villages. The question of Rural Indebtedness, which is only ten times the land revenue in this State as compared to the average of nineteen times in the rest of India, has been taken up seriously by this Board. This question, difficult as it is, has been tackled by an enactment, the Sirmur Relief of Indebtedness Act on the one hand and by the Nahan National Bank on the other. A Central Agricultural

Demonstration Farm has been established in a suitable locality, and various cottage industries too are to be introduced shortly. Much useful and instructive work is done by the Chief Medical Officer and his subordinates among the rural people by means of lectures and slides on maternity and child-welfare, and village hygiene and sanitation.

Many restrictions on the shooting of wild animals have been removed. Every cultivator has been allowed free grazing for a certain number of cattle. Several important concessions and forest rights have been given to the agriculturists. The question of consolidation of holdings and fixity of tenures is being seriously considered by the Development Board. Several primary schools for boys have been opened in villages, where free primary education is imparted. A Scheme for Free Primary education of a type best suited to the needs of agriculturists is being worked out. The Mandalsa Kanya Mahavidyalaya, which was started about three years ago is now a full fledged Girls' High School.

Communications are being developed very rapidly. The construction of a main road connecting Nahan with the Tehsil headquarters of Renka a distance of about 25 miles is already under construction. Feeder roads are being developed by the District Board, and village roads are being constructed by co-operative methods in the villages where Co-operative Societies exist. In addition to the existing Allopathic Hospitals and dispensaries which exist at Nahan and at the Tehsil headquarters, and the St. John Ambulance touring doctor, qualified Vaid have been appointed to administer indigenous medical aid to the agriculturists.

The Maharaja, an all-round sportsman, takes great interest in the training and progress of the Sirmur Sappers and Miners. The Force served in Afghanistan and offered aid in Egypt. They served in Mesopotamia also, but were unfortunately shut up with General Townshend's forces in Kut, and only a small portion of the corps, which was employed at the base at Basra, escaped capture. On the outbreak of the War, His Highness hastened to place his personal services and the resources of the State at the disposal of the Government. He has also contributed Rs.50,000 to begin with, towards the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and Rs.2,000 towards St. Dunstan Fund, and has placed the Sirmur House at Simla at the disposal of the Government. War Committee to collect subscription for the different War Purposes Funds, to provide recruits for the Army, to co-ordinate the War efforts of the Sirmur public and the different Departments of the State and to disseminate correct war news amongst the public to protect them from the false propaganda of the enemy, have been established throughout the State. The Field Co. Unit (Sirmur State Sappers & Miners) with an efficient and fully trained personnel, under the command of an excellent and veteran Officer, Major C. A. G. Rundle, M.C., left for British India, on active service on the 23rd of November 1940.

COUNCIL.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA SAHEB BAHADUR. Rai Bahadur Lala Radha Kishan, M.A., P.C.S. (*Retd Foreign and Political*) Mr. R. G. Abbi, B.A. (N.U.), (*Revenue*). Mr. G. P. Saxena, B.A., P.C.S. (*Retd*), *Law and Justice* Mr. B. Swarup, B.A., LL.B., *Council Secretary*.

HIGH COURT.

Mr. G. P. Saxena, *Chief Justice*; Mr. K. Swarup, B.A. (London), Bar-at-Law, *Judge*.



SACHIN HIS HIGHNESS
MUBA RIZ - UD DAULAH
MUZZAFFER UL MULK
NUSRAT JUNG NAWAB BAHADUR
SIDI MOHAMMED HAIDER
MOHAMMED YAKUT KHAN
NAWAB OF SACHIN

Born 11th September 1909

Succeeded 19th November 1930

Married Her Highness Arjum and Bano Sarkar e Aliya, Nawab Nusrat Zamani Nawab Begum of Sachin the eldest sister of His Highness the Nawab of Loharu on 7th July 1930 Her Highness Alimama Sultan Nur Mahal Nawab Yakut Zamani Begum on 23rd July 1937 and Her Highness Manzar Sultan Mumtaz Mahal Nawab Massarrat Zamani Begum on 10th May 1938

Educated At home and later at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot

Sachin is the Senior Habshi State in India. The Rulers of Sachin are Habshi Mohommedans and are the lineal descendants of Nawab Bahadur Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I. Over a family dispute for the Throne of Junjira Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I left Junjira and joined forces with the Peshwa. In 1791 a triple treaty was concluded between Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I the Peshwa and the East India Company on the basis of an offensive and a defensive alliance. By this Triple Alliance Sidi Abdul Karim Mohommed Yakut Khan I took the State of Sachin. The Ruler of Sachin is a Member of the Narendra Mandal (Chamber of Princes) in his own right and is internally fully Sovereign. The State pays no tribute either to the British Government or to any other State.

Sachin The Capital of the State and a pretty town on the B & C I Railway

Dumas The Summer Capital of the Ruler is a delightful sea resort ten miles by motor road from Surat. It is the only summer resort of its kind on the Western coast connected with Grand Trunk. Telephone and other modern conveniences. *Amusements in Dumas* Sea bathing promenade tennis cricket motoring etc.

Chief Minister J I JOHANPURA ISCOIALEP

Military Secretary SAIDAP RATIO T KHAS LIAKORE NATWAR
SINHJI PARBATSINHJI VANSIA

Address QASRE SULTAN DUMAS (Sachin State)

TONK H H SAID
UD DAU AH WAZIR
UL MULK NAWAB
HAIZ SIK MOHAMMID SAAD
AT ALI KHAN BAHADUR
SOWATI JUNG GCII
Nawab of Tonk State (Rij
putani)

Born 1879. Ascended
the Gadi on 23rd June 1930

Educated Privately and is
an Arabic and Persian
Scholar

Area of State 2553 sq
miles Population 31,360
according to census of 1931

Revenue Rs 21,76,283

Salute 17 guns

The administration of the
State is carried on by His
Highness with the help of a State Council, which has also recently
been reorganised and put on a firmer constitutional basis by the
passing of the State Council Act. A State Assembly consisting
of 27 members with representatives of urban and rural areas has
been introduced. All education is free throughout the State.

War Efforts. A Central Committee and two sub committees
have been constituted. A war news sheet is issued every week
in Urdu and Hindi. A loud speaker has been installed. Con-
tributions Rs 50,000 to H. E. the Viceroy's war purposes
fund and Rs 1,000 per month Defence Bonds and Certificates
of the approximate value of Rs 1,30,000. Rs 5,14,84 have
been subscribed by the people of Tonk towards H. E. the Viceroy's
war purposes fund. On the eve of retirement of Col. Anderson
The President State Council a purse of Rs 1,500 was presented by
the State Employees. This money was gladly accepted by Col.
Anderson and sent to H. E. the Viceroy's war purposes fund.



ADMINISTRATION.

President HIS HIGHNESS THE NAWAB SAHIB BAHADUR
Vice President and Finance Member LT COL G W ANDERSON
C.I.L.

Hon. Member KHAN BAHADUR SAHILZADA MOHD ABDUL
LAWWAI KHAN SOWATI JUNG

Deputy Member KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI MOHD MAULA
BAKSH M.A.

Junior Member KHAN BAHADUR MAULVI SHAMSUL HASAN

Revenue Member SAID NASHI UDDIN HAYDER

Secretary M SAID MAQUL AHMAD B.A.



TRAVANCORE His
HIGHNESS SRI PADMANA-
BHA DASA VANCHI
PATA SIR BATA RAMA
VARMA KURIASSERI
RAJA KITHIRAI MANNI SULTAN
MAHAMAYA RAJA KAMAPAYA
BAHADUR SHYAMSHETTI JANG
GELLI DITI Maharaja
of Travancore

Born 14th November 1912

Entered the Muslim on 1st
September 1924. Invested
with Kuning Towers on 6th
November 1931

Education Privately

His Highness is Colonel in
Chief of the Travancore State
Forces and Honorary Colonel
of the 12th Madras Infantry

Travancore is one of the most populous and important of Indian States and occupies the south west corner of the Indian Peninsula. It is bounded on the North by the State of Cochin and the District of Combarioor on the East by the Districts of Madurai, Ramnad and Imvelvelly and on the South and West by the Indian Ocean and the Arabian Sea. It is one of the most picturesque portions of India containing an extensive hill region, numerous rivers and a succession of backwaters and vast forests.

The State now stands in the forefront of educated India.

According to the present census the number of literates per 100 of the population is 47.7. For males the percentage of literacy is 58.5 and for females 36.7.

Although the Ruler of Travancore is legally the source of all authority, judicial, administrative and legislative, yet for more than half a century the Maharajas have acted as constitutional monarchs without however failing to maintain effective personal contact with the administration of the State. His Highness the present Maharaja has not only sedulously adhered to these great traditions of his House but has readily responded to all the legitimate aspirations of his subjects. In November 1930 His Highness promulgated the epoch-making Proclamation throwing open all the temples under his control and that of his Government to all classes of Hindus including those hitherto regarded as untouchables, a reform which evoked universal satisfaction and thankfulness all over the world. By another Proclamation in November 1937 a University designed specially to promote technical studies and research has been established.

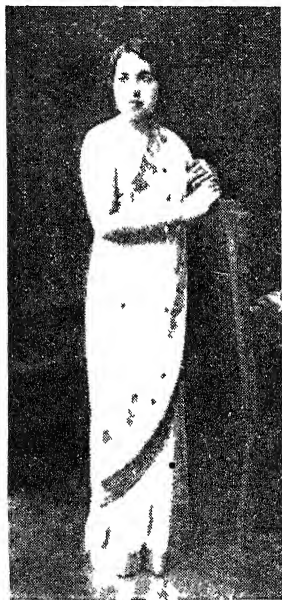
The Government of His Highness have till now found the most intelligent scheme of nation building, the transport system of the

State and have established the Travancore Credit Bank for giving long term loans to the agriculturists and small industrialists of the State. To reduce unemployment and to exploit the immense natural resources of the State the Government have embarked upon a programme of industrialisation.

Among the first fruits of the State's policy of industrialisation may be mentioned the Travancore Hydro Electric scheme, the Cement Factory at Kundara and the Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd. The last mentioned is a company incorporated in Travancore and is manufacturing besides Sugars, a variety of pharmaceutical products such as liniments, liquid extracts, liquors, pulvers, spirits, syrups and specialities including Caffeinaspium, Aspirin and lysol.

The Rubber Factory at Trivandrum has been reopened and by entering into an agreement with the Aluminium Production Company of India Ltd. an Aluminium Smelting Factory is being constructed at Alwaye in enterprise full of great possibilities for the future.

The Government of the State is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Maharaja. There is a Legislature consisting of an Upper and a Lower House with a majority of elected members and possessing huge legislative and financial powers and powers of interpellation.



*H. H. Maharani
Setu Parvati Bai
Mother of His Highness*

Among the notable legislative measures recently introduced are the Debt Relief Act which is designed to alleviate the burden of debt and is wider in scope and application than similar enactments elsewhere and the Trivandrum City Municipal Act which makes provision for the better management of the municipal affairs of the city through a Corporation.

On the outbreak of the war His Highness generously offered to place the entire resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government. He has not only made munificent contributions towards the War Fund but sent the First Infantry of the State Forces for active service. He has contributed six hundred and fifty thousand rupees for equipping the Hawker and mine

sweeper, "H.M.I.S. Travancore" for the use of the Royal Indian Navy and donated a further amount sufficient for the purchase of 3 fighter planes for the Royal Air Force. Her Highness Maharani Setu Parvati Bayi, Mother of His Highness the Maharaja, has contributed Rs. 9,000 for equipping two Field Ambulance Units.

His Highness' benefactions include large sums of money for earthquake relief for fight against tuberculosis and similar purposes, and annual donations to several philanthropic and scientific bodies. Amongst his other charitable works is the establishment of a home for the destitute and the infirm. He founded an Art Gallery at the capital in addition to the one he maintains in the Palace.

Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore, is a terminus of the South Indian Railway. The whole State is covered by a network of roads and canals with a well regulated system of road and water transport. There exists also a weekly air-mail service between Bombay and Trivandrum. This has been extended to Trichinopoly which is on the Madras-Colombo Air Mail Route.

Area of the State 7,625 square miles

Population 60,70,790 according to the 1941 census. Total population of the city of Trivandrum 1,23,480.

Revenue Rs. 285.40 lakhs

Salute 19 guns, local 21 guns

Her Apparent

His Highness Maitanda Varma
Elaya Raja

Her Presumptive

His Highness Prince Avittam
Thirunal.

The Andhra University has conferred the honorary degree of D. Litt. on His Highness the Maharaja and Her Highness the Maharani. The Benares University has conferred the honorary degree of D. Litt. on Her Highness the Maharani.

His Highness' hobbies are tennis, photography and riding.

Address

Kaudiar Palace, Trivandrum
Travancore, S. India



Sachi Chandra S. C. P. Kumaraswamy
M.A., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.L., LL.D.,
the present Dewan of Travancore

TRIPURA CAPTAIN HIS
HIGHNESS BISHAMA-
SARAKA BIJOYLL MAHA-
MAHOYAYA PANCHY SKITUKYA
MAHAKAYA MANIKYA SIK BIK
BIKKAM KISHORI DLA VARMAN
BAHADUR KCSI MAHARAJA
of Tripura

born 10th August 1905

Succeeded to the Gadi On the
death of his father on 13th
August 1923 and was invested
with full administrative powers
on the 10th August 1927

Married On the 10th
January 1929 the sixth
daughter of late Maharaja Sri
Bhagabati Prasad Singh Sahib
Bahadur KCI, KBE, of
Bhampur (Oudh) and on her
death in November 1930,

married, for the second time,
the eldest daughter of Capt H H Mahendra Maharaja Sri Yadvendra
Singh Bahadur, KCSI, KCIL, Maharaja of Panna (CI). Has
one son and two daughters



Her-Apparent Maharajkumar Sita Sijut Kunt Bikram Kishore
Dev Varman Bahadur *Area of the State* 4116 square miles
Permanent Salute 13 Guns *Population* 5,13,952 (1941 Census).
Revenue (including Zemindaries) Rs 37,54,643 (based on the average
of five years)

Capital AGARTALA, a pretty and well-laid town, 5 miles
from Akhaura Jn (A B Rly)

Recreation Tennis shooting and big game hunting

The Maharaja Sahib takes keen interest in administrative affairs,
Public Works and Development and has extensively toured in India
and round the world

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE STATE.

Chief Minister MANYABAI KAI J C SEN BHATTI BA BCS (Retd)
Minister of Self Government MANYABAI KAI J C SEN BHATTI BA BCS
Finance Minister KAI SAMIT S C DUTT
Minister of the Interior BHATTI KAMINI KUMAR SIN H SAMIT
Minister of Public Health BHATTI SAMIT K M DLA VARMAN
Chief Secretary H H LAL DWA K D LA BHATTI MA B L
Principal Secretary H H CALE MAHABAI MA D K DLA VARMAN BHADUR
Ministry of H H MAHABAI KAI J C SEN BHATTI BA BCS
Chief Justice J C SEN BHATTI BA BCS
State Engineer CALE J N BHATTI BA BCS
Railway Engineer MAHABAI KAI J C SEN BHATTI BA BCS
Chief of Police KAI J C SEN BHATTI BA BCS
Chief Commandant of the State Police Lt Col RANA
Commissioner of Police KAI BHATTI G K DUTT



UDAIPUR: LIEUT.-COL. HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJAH DHIRAJ MAHARANA SHREE SIR BHUPAL SINGHJI BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., Ruler of Udaipur, the Premier State in Rajputana.

Born: 22nd February 1884.

Married: First the daughter of the Thakur of Auwa in Marwar in March 1910, after her demise, the daughter

of the Thakur of Achhrol of Jaipur in February 1911 and then to the daughter of the Thakur of Khudala in Marwar in January 1928.

Educated: Privately.

Area of the State: 12,753 square miles.

Population: 1,566,910. *Revenue:* Rs. 80,00,000.

Permanent Salute: 19 guns. Local 21 guns.

Heir-Apparent: MAHARAJ KUMAR SHREE BHAGWAT SINGHJI.

STATE ADMINISTRATION.

Prime Minister.—DEWAN BAHADUR SIR T. VIJAY RAGHAVACHARYA, K.B.E.

Finance Minister.—P. C. CHATTERJI, ESQ.

Revenue Minister.—TEJ SINHA MEHTA, ESQ., B.A., LL.B.

Judicial and Education Minister.—RATILAL ANTANI, ESQ., B.A.

Home Minister.—MAJOR RAO MANOHAR SINGHJI OF BIHOPALNAGAR.

Private Secretary
PANDIT RAMGOPALJI TRIVEDY.

WANKANER: His
HIGHNESS MAHARANA
SHRI AMARSINHJI
BAHADUR, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.,
MAHARANA RAJSAHEB of
Wankaner.

Born: 4th January 1879.

Succession: 12th June
1881.

*Assumption of full powers
of the State:* 18th March
1899.

Educated: At Rajkumar
College, Rajkot.

Area of the State: 417
square miles.

Population: 44,280.

Revenue: 7,50,000.

Salute: Permanent 11 Guns.

Heir-Apparent: MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI PRATAPSIHJI, born
12th April 1907.

Grandson: MAHARAJ KUMAR SHRI DIGVIJAYSINHJI, born
20th August 1932.



PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: RAO SAHEB ANANTRAI N. MANKAR, M.A.

Home Member: RAO BAHADUR DEVCHAND L. MEHTA, B.A.

Chief Medical Officer: GAJANAN D. GUPTA, M.B.B.S.

Private Secretary: K. S. PRATAPSIHJI of Sindhavadar.

Sar-Nyayadhish: HIRACHAND M. GHODADRA, B.A., LL.B.

State Engineer: VRIJLAL J. SHAH, B.E.

*Revenue Commissioner & Agent, Agricultural Co-operative
Bank:* KANILAL V SHAH, B.Sc., LL.B., Barr-at-Law.

Secondary Schools Educational Officer: BAL GANGADHAR
GADRE, B.A.

Wankaner State Agent: HAKILAL J. CHAVDA, B.E.

Superintendent of Police and Military Secretary:
PRATAPSIHJI R. BAI

Treasury Officer: KESHAVLAL K. OZA, B.A., LL.B.

Nyayadhish: JIRAMDAS S. JOBANPUTRA, B.A., LL.B.



A KALKOT RAJA SHRI-MANT VIJAYSINH PATILSINH BHOSLE RAJA SABLE of Akalkot

Born 13th December 1915

Education Studied at Bishop's High School Poona. Passed the Diploma Examination of the Rikumar College, Rajkot, with distinction in English and Science. Attended the Dacca College Poona. Took administrative training in Bangalore for a year and a half.

Recreation Shooting, riding, tennis, cricket, motoring and racing. *Clubs* Vice Patron of the Cricket Club of India W I A A and R W I T C.

Married in 1934 Princess Kamala Devi of Gwalior who unfortunately expired in 1934.

Area of State . 498 sq miles *Population* 92,605 *Revenue* Rs 7,58,000

The Ruler is extremely popular among his subjects whose welfare and prosperity are his constant concern. He has always been alive to the rapid progress in the world, and as such has established a Rayat Assembly with a non official majority. The Assembly is empowered to move resolutions, ask questions and discuss bills of administrative and public importance. The cause of the agriculturists is nearest to the Ruler's heart and orders have been issued by him to devise means to ameliorate their lot. A Debt Conciliation Act is going to be placed in the forthcoming Session of the Assembly. Nearly Rs 3 lakhs have been advanced in loans to agriculturists from the State Government and Land Bank. Large sums have been set apart for village uplift every year. Social legislation has been introduced into the State the chief of which is the Akalkot Harijan Act and the Widow Remuneration Act. Primary education in village schools is imparted free since the year 1937. To girls of all castes and creeds both primary and secondary education is free. Scholarships and free education are given to poor and deserving students. Voluntary military training has been newly introduced in the schools. There is an independent High School for girls. There is a fully equipped Hospital at the Capital and the same has been enlarged recently. A training dispensary has been started for giving medical relief to villagers. The Akalkot Water Works constructed at a cost of 12 lakhs supply water

to the capital. Electrification of the town took place about 10 years back. There is a Municipality at Akalkot and a Local Board. Town planning and removal of congestion in the town is going on rapidly. A development scheme of town extension is in progress and all possible facilities are being given for the same to the people.

Akalkot is an important trade centre. Last year's imports and exports were 178,294 and 122,708 maunds respectively. All possible facilities such as leasing of land, supply of water and electricity at concessional rates, etc. are afforded to the different industries in the State and as a result the Match Factory, the oil producing mill, soap factory, cotton spinning, hosiery, and other industries started in the State limits are working satisfactorily. These industries apart from reducing unemployment have become a veritable boon to the agriculturists as they absorb large quantities of agricultural produce.

Shrimant Raja Sahab is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Immediately after the declaration of War Shrimant Rajasahab made an announcement that all the resources of the State were at the disposal of His Majesty's Government and donated Rs. 5,000 towards H. I. The Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. A Central Committee with sub-committees has been established under the presidency of the Dewan to systematically organise the various war activities such as collection of funds, propaganda and recruitment, etc. There has been a good response from the people who are contributing with willingness their mite to the War Purposes Fund and the Defence Loans. The War Gifts Committee up till now have collected about Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 by way of securing a charity performance from the Shivaji Samrat Circus and by raising a rupee fund in aid of war. Rs. 30,000 have been invested by the public in the Defence Loans. Prior to the appointment of committees an appeal by the State Government for contribution to the Red Cross and St. Dunstan's Institutions was made to the State subjects and the public willingly contributed Rs. 6,000 for the above fund.

Besides these numerous donations were announced by Shrimant Rajasahab and the Dowager Ranisahab to several institutions for war purposes.

An appeal was issued by the Dewan to the fighting classes of the State to get themselves enlisted as recruits and as a result a good number of subjects have been recruited in the army. The publication of News Bulletins and other materials supplied from the Publicity Agency has been taken up by the State Publicity Department and circulated to almost all the villages.



ATHMALIL RAJA
ASHF KISHORE CHANDRA
 DEO Ruler of
 Athmalil State Orissa

From November 10th
 1911

Succession to the Gadi On
 the 31st November 1915 Was
 invested with full Ruling powers
 on the 24th December 1925

Education At the Raj
 Kumar College Raipur (C.P.)

Married In 1903 Sumati
 Lakshmi Priya Devi, the
 daughter of the Chief of Koon
 jhu (Orissa) who died in 1907
 Married second time in 1909,
 Sumati Srimanta Manjori Devi
 a princess belonging to the

illustrious Bhanja House of Mayurbhanj (Orissa)

War Contributions To His Excellency The Viceroy's War Purposes
 Funds Rs 3000 Rs 52000 in Defence Bonds Monthly contributions
 of Rs 50/ and Rs 20/ from the personal allowance of the ruler and
 Rani Saheba respectively till the termination of the War

Collection of contributions from the public by the War Committee
 is vigorously in progress

Area of the State 711 square miles

Population 72 755 *Revenue* Rs 2 24 555

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

Diwan and Sessions Judge RAISAHEB DAMDHE MISRA B A

OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

S D O Sadar MR M N RAUT B A

S D O Kishinagar MR K C MISRA B A

Honorary Magistrate KUMAR SURAJMONI DEO

Office Supt MR K C TRJ

Domestic Manager MR K M HOJA

Chief Medical Officer DR B K PANDA M F I S

Public Health Officer DR S PRADHAN

Treasury Officer MR A MAHARUD

Infecto of Police MR BENUFANI MISRA

Chief Inspector MR B PAIPAL

Deputy Inspector MR P PRADHAN

Head of MR K SWAMI

BHADARWA. SHRIMANT
(NAMDAR) THAKORE
SAHEB SHREE NATVER-
SINHJI RANJITSINHJI, Ruler of
Bhadarwa

Born 19th November 1903
Succeeded to the Gadr 26th
April 1935 and formally invested
with powers on 7th October
1935

Educated At Rajkumar
College, Rajkot

Area 27 Square miles ex-
cluding several Wantas in the
Baroda State

Population 11,048

Revenue Rs. 1,14,000

Married on 14th December
1930, Shree Jijrajkuverbasaheb
of Rajpur (Kathiawar)

The State enjoys full Civil
powers and in Criminal matters

up to 7 years R I and fine up to Rs 10 000 The Ruler is a
Representative Member in the Chamber of Princes He is entitled to
be received by the Governor of Bombay

Survey settlement has been introduced and farmers are given
rights over the lands The Deccan Agricultural Relief Act is, with
necessary modifications applied to the State with a view to giving
relief to the farmers Education and Medical relief are free throughout
the State The Judiciary and Executive are separate in the State
The Child Marriage Restraint Act has been introduced in the State
The State Police Force has been thoroughly reorganised, and arrange-
ments have been made to train it by qualified and efficient hands
There is one middle school in the capital The capital is supplied with
electricity and pipe water The State maintains an adequate and
efficient staff A sanitary board has been established in the Capital
for public sanitation and street lighting

War Services During the last Great War the State sent several
recruits, and contributed liberally to the various war funds The
State has always been loyal to the benign British Government and
the present Rana Saheb has steadfastly adhered to his family
tradition The Rana Saheb placed all the resources of the State at
the disposal of the crown on the outbreak of the present War
He has also contributed Rs 3 696 8 0 in cash and has sanctioned a
monthly contribution of Rs 200 towards the War Purposes Fund, till
the successful termination of the War He has also given 459 Tolas
of Silver to H E Lady Linlithgow's Silver Trinket Fund He was a
Patron, and made a donation of Rs 251 to the Grand Fete
organised by The Gujarat Agency, and Baroda Cantonment, for the
War Purposes Fund

Address : Bhadarwa (Gujarat States Agency)





DARBHANGA: HONY. COL. THE HON'BLE DR. SIR KAMESHWARA SINGH, K.C.I.E., (1933); LL.D., (Allahabad University) 1937; D.Litt. (Benares Hindu University), 1937; Hony. Colonel of 11th Bn. 19th Hyderabad Regiment, 1940; Hony. Colonel Bihar Regiment, 1941; Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga.

Born: 28th November, 1907, Succeeded his father The Hon'ble Maharajadhiraja Sir Rameshwara Singh Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.B.E., D.Litt., 1929.

Is the premier nobleman and leading magnate in Bihar; Delegate to the two sessions of the Indian Round

Table Conference held in London, 1930 and 1931; nominated Member of the Council of State, twice; elected 1937; is the head of the Maithil Brahmins in India; is the Life-President of the Maithil Mahasabha; President, All-India Landholders' Federation; Bengal Landholders' Association; Life-President of the Bihar Landholders' Association; General President of Sri Bharatdharma Mahamandal; elected Pro-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, twice; Life-member of the Allahabad University and Benares Hindu University courts; nominated President of the Bihar Sanskrit Association, thrice; President of the Bihar Sanskrit Re-organisation Committee; Vice-Patron, Benares Hindu University; Bihar and Orissa Research Society; and Academy of Fine Arts, India; Vice-President, Provincial War Board, Bihar; President, King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Bihar; Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts; Fellow of the Royal Empire Society; Member, East India Association; Life-member, Empire Parliamentary Association, London; Appointed member, National Defence Council 1941.

Recreations: Polo, Tennis, and Motoring.

Clubs: Marlborough, London; Chelmsford, Delhi & Simla Royal Calcutta Turf; Calcutta South, Calcutta.

WAR EFFORTS:

The Maharajadhiraja pledged his unqualified support to His Majesty's person and throne immediately on the outbreak of the present War.

Apart from the sum of 1 lakh of rupees which the Maharajadhiraja donated to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund soon after the outbreak of the hostilities, he presented a dozen ambulances to His Majesty the King-Emperor on the occasion of his official birthday in 1940 at a cost of

over Rs. 50,000 ; donated Rs. 10,000 for the construction of an institute for the Officers of the British Regiment in Ranchi ; Rs. 4,000 for the Red Cross and St. John's and Rs. 1,000 for St. Dunston's Fund ; Rs. 5,000 for amenities of Hindu and Sikh soldiers serving overseas on the occasion of Duserah and presented a Publicity Van to the Darbhanga War Board ; Rs. 5,000 to the King George's Fund for sailors ; £ 5,000 towards the purchase of a Fighter Plane to the Royal Air Force to be called 'Sarkar-I-Tirhut I' with a promise of replacing the same if lost ; and Rs. 1,40,000 for another fighter plane to the Indian Air Force called Sarkar-I-Tirhut II, which is the ancestral designation of the House of Darbhanga. He sent £ 1,000 to the Lord Mayor of London for relief of air-raid sufferers.

But the most notable of these donations was that of £ 15,000 which the Maharajadhiraja placed at the disposal of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress in the name of his wife, the Maharani-adhirani Sahiba, who died in October last. The late Maharani-adhirani Sahiba took a great interest in the War efforts and was full of admiration for the courage, forbearance and sacrifice shown by the women of the Empire. In making this donation the Maharajadhiraja merely carried out one of her wishes. She was in fact most anxious to contribute her bit to the work of the women of the Empire. Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress was graciously pleased to contribute this amount as follows :—

£ 5,000 to the National Y.W.C.A. for recreation huts and amenities for Army nurses with British Expeditionary Force in the Middle East ;

£ 7,500 to a special Fund administered by the Royal College of Nurses for relief of civilian nurses who have suffered through the War ;

The balance of £ 2,500 as follows :—

£ 1,500 towards hostels and comforts for Indian Merchant Seamen ;

£ 900 to agencies chosen by Her Majesty working for bombed out persons whose houses have been destroyed by bombing and whose need is very urgent ; and

£ 100 for purchase of wool for comforts for Indian soldiers serving with the British Expeditionary Forces.

The Maharajadhiraja has further supplemented this gift with £ 2,500 for knitted woollen comforts to troops serving abroad as the object was especially dear to the late Maharani-adhirani Sahiba.

He has recently given another plane called Sarkar-I-Tirhut III to the Royal Air Force and a sum of Rs. 33,000 to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund which amount His Excellency The Viceroy has earmarked for the benefit of the Indian soldiers serving overseas.

Besides these, he has purchased Defence Bonds to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs, and contributed the entire Nazar he received on the last Duserah day to the War Fund.



GARRAULI : DIWAN
BAHADUR CHANDRA-
BHAN SINGH, the present
Chief of Garrauli, Bundelkhand.

Born : 2nd April 1883.

Succeeded his grandfather Diwan Bahadur Parichat on 19th October 1884, receiving administrative powers in 1910.

Educated at Rajkumar College.

Married : the daughter of the Jagirdar of Semaria in Panna State. Has two sons, Kunwar Raghuraj Singh, born in 1910 and Kunwar Pratap Singh born in 1919.

The Ruling family claims descent from Gopal Singh who was one of the most active and daring of the military adventurers who opposed the occupation of Bundelkhand by the British Government. He was given a Jagir and sword of honour by Maharaja Keshore Singh of Panna State. The hereditary title of the chief is "Diwan Bahadur."

The Ruler exercises limited criminal powers. He and the Heir-apparent are exempted from the arms act throughout the whole of India. His mother was honoured with the title of Rani in 1901. The Chief Saheb attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi in 1911.

On the outbreak of the war the Chief Saheb offered his personal services and placed all the resources of the state at the disposal of His Majesty. He has contributed Rs. 1,000 towards the various war funds and has promised a yearly contribution of Rs. 300 for the duration of the war.

The Heir-apparent Kunwar Raghuraj Singh has joined the Army after completing his education at Daly College, Indore. He is a second Lieutenant in the 11/9th Jat Regiment, Kamptee. The second son Kunwar Pratap Singh has passed his Diploma examination from Mayo College, Ajmer.

Garrauli is in Bundelkhand Agency with its Capital at Garrauli situated on the right bank of the river Dhasan five miles from Nowgong. There are 18 villages in the State. There is a recognised aerodrome in Garrauli proper.

Population : 5,837.

Revenue : Rs. 36,000.

Address : Garrauli, C.I.

JAMKHANDI: RAJA
SHRIMANT SHANKARRAO
PARASHURAMRAO *alias* APPA-
SAHEB PATWARDHAN, RAJA-
SAHEB of Jamkhandi.

Born: 1906. Invested with full powers in May 1926.

Educated: in the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and then privately.

Married: in 1924 Shrimant Saubhagyavati Lilavatibai Saheb, daughter of Madhavrao Moreshwar, the late Chief, the Pant Amatya of Bavada. The Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal was awarded to her in January 1941.

Heir: SHRIMANT PARASHURAM-
RAO BHAUSAHEB, the Yuvaraj now in his 16th year. *Daughter:* Shrimant Indiraraje *alias* Taisaheb, now in her 15th year.



Area: 524 sq. miles. *Population:* 114,282. *Revenue:* Rs. 10,06,715. *Capital Town:* Jamkhandi.

The Ruler has instituted a High Court Bench and separated the executive from the judicial branch of the administration. He inaugurated a People's Representative Assembly in 1932 and has just announced the introduction of diarchy as a further instalment of reforms. Elementary and Secondary education has been free and he has made even Collegiate education free by providing for fifty scholarships in the Sir Parashurambhau College, Poona, so named after his revered father, the late Ruler. Medical Aid is free. The hereditary title of 'Raja' was conferred on him in June 1935. He is a recipient of the Silver Jubilee and the Coronation medals. He has visited Europe and attended the Coronation of Their Majesties. He is the elected President of the Shikshana Prasarak Mandali, Poona. He was an Hon. Aides-de-Camp to two Governors of Bombay for six years from 1927. He was a representative member of the Princes Chamber for Group IV for eleven years and is now a member in his own right.

The Rajasaheb contributes Rs. 6,000 half yearly to the War Purposes Fund, on behalf of himself, the Ranisaheb and the State and is doing everything to aid the War effort in the State. Contributions to the War Bonds and Defence Certificates amount already to above Rs. 40,000.

Diwan: RAO BAHADUR R. K. BHAGWAT. He is also the *ex-officio* President of the Jamkhandi State Representative Assembly and Collector and District Magistrate. *Nyayamantri and High Court*

Judge: RAO SAHEB B. B. MAHABAL, B.A., LL.B. *Private Secretary:* RAO SAHEB M. B. MAHAJAN, B.A., LL.B.

Address: "Ramchandra Prasad," Ramtirth, Jamkhandi (Deccan).



JASDAN : DARBAR SHREE ALA KHACHAR, the present Ruler of Jasdan.

Born : on 4th November 1905.

Educated : at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and has passed the Diploma examination.

Succeeded to the Gadi in June 1919, and assumed the reins of State administration on 1st December 1924.

Jasdan is a premier Kathi State and the Rulers are Saketiya Suryavanshi Kshatriyas, being descendants of Katha, the younger son of the Suryavanshi Maharaja Karan Shruta, of Ayodhya.

The Kathis have, since their advent to this Province, effected a change in the name of the Province from Saurashtra to Kathiawad, and they are one of the most important and influential tribes on the westernmost coast of India.

Heir : YUVRAJ SHREE SHIVRAJKUMAR, born 9th October 1930.

Second Son : RAJKUMAR SHREE PRATAPKUMAR, born 28th November 1937

Area of the State : 296 square miles including about 13 square miles of non-jurisdictional territory.

Population : 36,632 including non-jurisdictional territory.

Gross Revenue : Nearly Rs. six lacs.

All education is free throughout the State.

Medical relief at the Hospital, etc., is also given free. Importation of liquor is prohibited.

War Contributions (1) All the resources of the State as well as the personal services of the Daibar Saheb have been placed at the disposal of the Government (2) Rs 5,000 per year and Rs 1,500 per month towards His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund (3) Defence Bonds worth Rs 42,000 have been purchased (4) Rs 500 have been contributed towards the Western India States War Plane Fund (5) An Indian bred 3 year old colt was presented to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay which fetched Rs. 7,000 at the sale held on 30th January, 1941.

HIGH OFFICERS :

RAJKUMAR SHREE AMRA KHACHAR, *Chief Karbhari*

MR RAMRAO TRIMBAK RAO NIKTE, B A, *Financial Secretary*

MR HARI PRASAD S THAKORE B Ag, *Revenue Secretary*

MR PUNJBHAI H DHADHAL, *General Secretary*

JATH: LT. RAJA SHRIMANT
VIJAYASINHRao RAMRAO
alias BABASAHEB DAFLE,
R I N., Raja of Jath State.

Born on 21st July 1909

*Ascended the Gadr on 12th
January 1929.*

Family History · Jath is one of the ancient Satara States. The Ruling family is a high class Maratha and claims descent from Satvajirao Chavan, Patil of Daflapur to whom a Deshmukhi Watan was granted by Ali Adilshah, King of Bijapur in 1670. The Jaghirs of Jath and Karajagi Paraganas were conferred upon him by King Adilshaha of Bijapur in the year 1680.



The Raja Sahab was educated for some time in the Deccan College when he was suddenly called back owing to the serious illness of his father the late lamented Shrimant Ramrao Amritrao *alias* Abasaheb Dafle. The Ruler exercises full Civil and Criminal powers over his State. During the short period of his rule he has evinced keen interest in the welfare of his subjects by introducing various reforms such as an independent High Court, a Local Board, etc.

Married · Princess Lilavati Raje, the eldest daughter of the late Rajasaheb of Akalkot in 1929.

In 1932, he visited England to attend the Third Round Table Conference on the invitation of the Secretary of State for India. He is an all round sportsman and a good cricketer. He takes keen interest in Scouting.

Recently he was promoted Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Navy and has already undergone the requisite course of Naval Training.

Capital : JATH.

Population : 91,099

It is midway between Miraj and Bijapur and is in direct political relation with the Government of India through the Deccan States Agency.

Area : 981 square miles.

Revenue : Rs. 4,25,000.

Dewan : V. B. Mardhekar, Esqr, M A.



KAWARDHA: THAKUR DHARMRAJ SINGH, the present THAKUR SAHEB of Kawardha State.

Born: 1910. Educated at the Rajkumar College where he took the Chiefs' Diploma in 1931. Installed on the *Gadi* 1932.

The Thakur Saheb has travelled extensively in India, England and Europe. He is a keen tennis player and rider.

There is a well-equipped hospital and a first-class guest house in Kawardha. The Thakur Saheb has also built for himself a palace worthy of the traditions of Kawardha. Some of his ancestors are well-known in the State for building temples

and tanks and the present ruler has spent large sums in preserving and maintaining old temples. The State has some of the best shooting grounds in India and really good Sal and Teak forests.

The administration of the State is conducted on modern lines and the Thakur Saheb takes personal interest in all the affairs of the State. He is very fondly liked by his subjects. The Baigas, an old aboriginal tribe, lead a happy and contented life and the Thakur Saheb is anxious to preserve their identity.

The Thakur Saheb has contributed generously to the war funds and offered his personal services to the British Government. He and his people have contributed Rs.9,000 to H. E. the Viceroy's Fund. The Rani Saheb has subscribed to Rs.10,000 worth of Defence Bonds. A sum of Rs.101 per month is contributed on behalf of the Yuvaraj Saheb, who is only 8 years old, to the Viceroy's Fund. Rs.2,000 was donated to the Silver Jubilee Fund and a remission of Rs.25,000 was made as a measure of relief to the subjects on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee of His late Majesty.

The capital of the State is Kawardha which has a representative Municipal Committee. The Municipality has recently constructed for itself a new building to house its offices. The building was opened by Major Burnett, Political Agent, Chhattisgarh States.

The Thakur Sahib has two sons and a daughter. The elder son and heir-apparent is studying at the Rajkumar College. The Thakur Sahib's younger brother is studying for the Bar in Dublin.

Area of the State: 805 sq. miles. *Population:* 77,253.

Diwan: Ragho Raj Singh, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

K EONJHAR: RAJA, SHRI BALABHADRA NARAYAN BHANJ DEO, Ruler of Keonjhar State (Eastern States Agency).

Born: On the 26th December 1905.

Ascended the Gadi: On the 12th August 1926.

Educated: At the Rajkumar College, Raipur, C.P.

Married: In June 1939, Rani Saheba Srimati Manoja Manjari Devi, daughter of the Raja & Ruling Chief of Khar-sawan State, Eastern States Agency.

Heir: TIKAYAT SHRI NURSINGHA NARAYAN BHANJ DEO.

Brother: CHOTARAI LAKSHMI NARAYAN BHANJ DEO, B.A.

Area of the State: 3,217 sq. miles. *Population:* 460,609. *Gross Revenue:* Rs. 15,05,415.

The State has up to now contributed Rs. 24,609-15-6 to different war purposes fund and has promised to pay Rs. 10,000 a year for the duration of the war.

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

Dewan: Rai Bahadur Bhādev Sarkar, B.A.

OTHER PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Forest Officer: MR. E. S. HIGHER, M.B.E., D.D.R.

Chief Judge High Court: MR. UPENDRANATH CHATERJI, M.A., B.L.

Puisne Judges: RAI SAHIB S. B. SARKAR, B.A., B.L.; MR. TEJ CHANDRA MUKHARJI, B.A., B.L.

Development Commissioner: RAJKUMAR LAKSHMI NARAYAN BHANJ DEO, B.A.

State Engineer: RAI SAHEB JADAB CHANDRA TALPATRA.

Superintendent of Police: MR. P. K. BANERJEE.

Chief Medical Officer & Jail Superintendent: DR. G. C. PATNAIK, M.B.B.S.

Asstt. Chief Medical Officer: DR. RAMENDRA NATH MULLIK, B.Sc., M.B.

Mines Inspector: BABU AMIYA KUMAR BOSE, B.A., A.I.S.M., A.M.G.I.

Sadar Sub-Division: BABU KANHAICHARAN DAS, S.D.O.

Anandpur Sub-Division: BABU RAGHUNANDAN TRIVEDI, B.A., B.L., S.D.O.

Champua Sub-Division: BABU KRISHNA CHARAN MAHANTY, B.A., B.L., S.D.O.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Staff Officer: KUMAR JANARDAN BHANJ DEO. *Domestic Manager:* BABU MADHUSUDAN PATNAIK.





KHAIRAGARH: RAJA BIRENDRA BAHADUR SINGH, Ruler of Khairagarh State.

Born: 9th November 1914.

Succeeded to Gadi: On 22nd October 1918. Invested with powers on 10-12-1935.

Educated: At Rajkumar College, Raipur, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad and Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married: In May 1934 to the daughter of Raja Pratap Bahadur Singh Ju Deo, C.I.E., of Pertabgarh Estate (Oudh).

Her-Apparent: Shri Ravindra Bahadur Singh. *b.* 29th December 1940.

Recreations: Shooting, Tennis, Cricket.

Population: 173,829. *Area:* 931 sq. miles. *Revenue:* Rs. 5,80,000.

General: Since his accession in 1935, the Raja Sahib has introduced many beneficial reforms. Making primary education free, extending medical relief to the remote corners of the State, establishment of Debt Conciliation Board, constitution of Village Panchayats, formation of Advisory Board consisting of 9 non-officials, execution of works of public utility costing Rs. 10,000 annually, grant of many concessions in forest and agriculture Departments, holding of agricultural exhibitions annually, equipping the newly constructed Hospital with an Iron Lung, an Ultra-violet and Infra-red and a Diathermy Apparatus, appointment of an Agricultural Officer to offer expert advice to the agriculturists and formation of Panchayat grain Kothis are some of the many improvements effected. The Raja Sahib is presenting a Swimming Bath to the Rajkumar College, Raipur, at a cost of Rs. 20,000. The Ruler is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right.

Immediately on the outbreak of the War, the Raja Sahib offered the entire resources of the State in men and money. Defence Bonds for Rs. 1,02,600 have been purchased and Rs. 25,000 have been donated to the War Purposes Fund. The Raja Sahib donates Rs. 500 per month from his privy purse for the duration of the War. Public subscriptions amounting to about Rs. 9,475 have been realized and sent. Donations to Red Cross and St. Dunstan's Sections of War Purposes Fund were also made. State Officers and others have volunteered one day's pay every month as long as the War lasts. The Raja Sahib sent Rs. 621 to the Lord Mayor's Fund, London, and his brother Rajkumar Bikram Bahadur Singh also donated Rs. 501.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Dewan: MR. J. N. MAHANT, BAR-AT-LAW. *Assistant Dewan:* RAO SAHIB S. R. PINGE, B.A., LL.B., *Private Secretary:* RANA SAHIB KHARAG JUNG BAHADUR, *Secretary, Jilas-I-Khas:* LAL CHANDRA BHUSIAN SINGH. *Chief Medical Officer:* DR. A. C. SEN GUPTA, M.B. *Superintendent of Police:* MR. GHULAM AHMED KHAN.

MIRAJ: (JR.) MEHERBAN SHRIMANT SIR MADHAV-RAO HARIHARRAO *alias* BABASAHEB PATWARDHAN, K.C. I.E. (1936), Raja of Miraj Junior State, is the 2nd son of the late Shrimant Balasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad Senior. He was selected by the Bombay Government for the chiefship of the Miraj Junior State, and was adopted in December 1899, by Lady Parwatibaisaheb, the mother of the late Chief, Laxmanrao Annasaheb, who died prematurely on the 7th of February 1899.

Born: In 1889. *Educated:* At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Was invested with full powers on the 17th of March 1909.

Marriage: Married Shrimant Saubhagyavati Thakutaisaheb, daughter of the late Meherban Krishnarao Madhavrao Peshwe of Bareilly. Has three sons and three daughters.

Heir-apparent: Eldest son Kumar Shrimant Chintamanrao *alias* Balasaheb, born in 1909 on the 3rd December. Married. Second son Kumar Hariharrao *alias* Dadasaheb, born in 1911 on 23rd May. Third son Kumar Krishnarao *alias* Appasaheb, born in 1916 on 9th May.

Recreation: Daily Muscular Exercise, Tennis and Shikar.

Area: 196½ square miles. *Population:* 40,686. *Revenue:* Rs. 3,68,515. *Capital Town:* Budhgaon (5 miles from Sangli).

Rao Bahadur V. V. Yargop, B.A., LL.B., Diwan of the State, is the Raja Saheb's sole Minister.

The Raja Saheb received the Silver Coronation Delhi Darbar Medal in 1911. The hereditary title of "Raja" was conferred upon him on 9th June 1938. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy.

The State was placed in direct political relations with the Government of India from 1st April 1933. The State can try its own subjects as well as the subjects of other States for capital offences and can make its own legislature.

On the declaration of the war Shrimant Raja Saheb placed all the resources of the State at the disposal of H. E. the Viceroy. The Darbar has contributed Rs. 4,500 to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs. 1,000 to the Red Cross Fund and has purchased interest-free bonds worth Rs. 2,000. War Committees have been formed in every Taluka. The Darbar is also enlisting recruits for the Indian Forces. Every effort is being made to persuade people in the State to invest their money in Defence Bonds and Saving Certificates, etc.





MANGROL: SHAIKH
ABDUL KHALIQ SAHEB,
SHAIKH SAHEB of
Mangrol.

Born : 5th November 1896.

Accession : 4th January
1941, his father Shaikh Moha-
med Jehangeermian Saheb
having abdicated in his favour.

Heir-Apparent : Sahebzada
Shaikh Mohamed Nasiruddin
Saheb. The Shaikh Saheb has
five other sons and one daughter.

Area : 144 square miles in-
cluding about 67 square miles
non-jurisdictional territory.

Revenue : Rs. 6½ lacs.

Mangrol Chiefship is an Administration having plenary jurisdictional powers analogous to those of second class States as known in Kathiawar. Its relations with Junagadh of Political Subordination are mediatized by the British Government. This question is still under consideration by Government for final elucidation. It is styled as a "Mediatized Taluka under Junagadh."

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Chief Karbhari : S. ALTAF HUSAIN.

Rajprakarani Adhikari : M. S. MEHTA, B.A. (Offg.).

Huzur Assistant : SHAIKH MD. HUSAIN.

Revenue Commissioner : M. S. MEHTA, B.A.

Secretary, Huzur Office : FASIHULHAQ Z. ABBASY.

Sar Nyayadhish : KHWAJA MOHEMED IQBAL, B.A., LL.B. (Offg.).

Special Officer : K. S. GHULAMALI.

Port & Customs Officer : SHAIKH ABDUL KADIR, B.A.

Chief Medical Officer : DR. G. G. GATHA, L. M. & S.

Private Secretary : MUNSHI AKBARALI, B.A.

Educational Inspector : KHWAJA SAEED AHMED, B.A., B.T.

P. W. D. Officer : INAMULLAKHAN.

Mechanical & Electrical Engineer : M. S. SAYAD, M.E.E.

KUMAR, SHREE SHAIKH MAHOMED NASIRUD-DIN, the Heir-apparent of Mangrol.

Born: on the 9th of August 1916.

Having completed his early education at home under special tutors, he joined the Rajkumar College, Rajkot in 1930 and studied there till 1934. He then went to Dehra Dun and joined Col. Brown's Cambridge School to prepare himself for the senior

Cambridge examination. He remained at Dehra Dun from 1934 to 1936. He proceeded to England in 1937. In England he was under the guardianship of the well-known cricketer and litterateur Mr. R. J. O. Meyer, who is also a Cambridge man, for about two years and there passed his School Certificate with credit. He was then accepted by the Cambridge University in 1938, and he got first class in his first year of the tripos. He came to India in August 1939 for the vacation and was to proceed again to England for the completion of his educational term at Cambridge, but unfortunately the war broke out and he could not go back and finish his remaining terms.

In April 1940 he married the younger sister of the Nawabsaheb of Manavadar.

He is taking a keen interest in the State affairs and assists his father to a great extent in the State administration. The Sheikh Saheb has delegated some of his powers to him.

While in England he played Cricket for two years for the County of Northamptonshire. His highest score was 42 not out against Sussex. He also played in the last Pentangular Cricket Tournament in Bombay and on his first appearance, gave a good account of himself by scoring 64 against the Parsis and 44 against the Rest. His principal recreations are Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, Shooting and Hawking.





PALASNI RAJPARMAR
SHREE CHANDRASINHJI
JITSINHJI, the present
Ruler of Palasni State

Born 7th February 1889

Succeeded on 16th November
1929

The State exercises full Revenue Jurisdiction and has also the following Jurisdictional Powers —

Hereditary Powers Civil—To hear suits upto Rs 500 Criminal—3 months imprisonment, simple, rigorous or both, and a fine of Rs 200

Personal Powers Civil—To hear suits upto Rs 1,000

Criminal—Six months imprisonment, simple, rigorous or both and a fine of Rs 250

Excise and Revenue Full unlimited powers The State maintains its own Jail and the offenders at the State limits tried even by the Sessions Court, are handed over to the State, to be kept in their jail The jail is managed as per laws in British India.

Recent Changes The State has given to its subjects tenancy and proprietary rights This was an unique change, as all tenants were formerly tenants at will The Agency authorities commended this action of the State The State has published rules for payments to labourers etc, employed on State work The old inequitable system of 'Veth' has been totally abolished The State has been placed under the direct supervision of the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha The old levies of about 7 types, recoverable from tenants have been abolished The Naswadi—Palasni road is being developed The boring of a deep well in the Palace garden has immensely increased the water supply This excess is now being used for irrigation purposes. It is hoped that this will yield very good results The Palace has now been electrified Lighting the thoroughfares is also being worked out The State has a dispensary building People of the State as well as neighbours take advantage thereof Special attention is being paid to the development of cottage industries and to persuade the farmers to utilize their spare time in some good side occupation Plantation of mangoes and Sugarcane is being encouraged The soil is fertile Wells and ponds are being constructed at suitable points to help the farmers

H E I R - A P P A R E N T
YUVRAJ SHREE SARDAR-
SINHJI was born on 6th
October 1919. He is studying
for the Senior Cambridge Course.
He is connected by marriage ties
to a very well-known Jadeja
Rajput family of Kathiawar.

A second son was born on
22nd April 1939 and is named
"Veerbhadrasinghji."

War Efforts: The State takes
very keen interest and fully
sympathises with the War
efforts, and has always given a
helping hand to the British
Government. The State's
loyalty is exemplary.

Chief Official: The State
affairs are looked after by the
Chief, ably assisted by his Karbhari Mr. Deviprasad Someshwar Trivedi.

Palasni is the Capital of the State.

Area: 12 square miles.

Population: 3,119 souls according to the census of 1941 A.D.

Revenue: Rs. 35,000 (i.e. thirty five thousand rupees).

The State is situated in Rewa Kantha under the Gujarat
States Agency. The Rulers belong to the Rapparmar clan of
Rajputs. The ancestors of the Rulers of Palasni migrated from
Malwa and in the year 1096 Jagdev Parmar founded the
Capital at Patan. In the year 1120 the Nephew of Jagdev
Parmar by name Randhirji defeated the Bhils at Tandulja and secured
for himself a Thakorate of twelve villages near Rajbodeli. Then the
ancestor of the Parmar family went to Palasni. The Palasni Gadi
was thus founded in the year 1489 by Askaranji, the son of Karanji.
This is the present State of Palasni, and the present Ruler is the direct
descendant of the famous Jagdev Parmar's family. The State was
quite independent and enjoyed full plenary jurisdiction, before it came
into British connection in the year 1825 A.D. Succession is governed
by the rule of Primogeniture.

The Judiciary is conducted on exactly the same lines of the British
Government. British Indian Laws are followed. The State has
powers to frame its own laws. The decision of the Chief is non-
appealable and final. The Thakore Sahib personally looks after the
revenue and financial portfolios. The Karbhari sees to the Judicial,
Political, Alienation and other subjects. The division of work
is being harmoniously carried out and the people have all confidence
in the prompt and speedy remedy available at all times.





PATDI: DARBAR SHRI NARAINSINHJI SAHEB, Ruler of Patdi State.

Born: 21st November 1873. Succeeded to the *Gadi* on the 1st February, 1940 on the death of the late minor ruler D. S. Raghuvirsinhji. On the auspicious occasion of his accession remission of 25 per cent. of the outstanding Taccavi and the total remission of the State share in the Agtar produce was made, as also some amounts to various charitable institutions and War Funds were given.

The ruler has three sons,

- (1) Yuvraj Shri Pratapsinhji.
- (2) K. S. Ranjitsinhji.
- (3) K. S. Bhanusinhji.

Succession is governed by the rule of primogeniture.

The Darbar Shri has had considerable administrative experience under his experienced predecessor D. S. Surajmalji. He takes interest in agriculture and rural uplift and devotes considerable attention to his subjects living in the villages. In this work the Yuvraj Shri who has good experience of agriculture and horticulture is of great service to him. Patdi, the capital of the State has one Anglo-Vernacular School, two vernacular schools (Gujarati and Urdu) and two Girls' Schools. In the villages 7 vernacular schools are maintained by the Local Board and eight by the State.

There are no taxes nor Veth (forced labour) in the State. The State supplies free Electric street lighting, medicine and bore pipe water. The State encourages education by scholarships, grant of school-fees and books to poor students. In these days of scarcity the State has made liberal advances of Taccavi and free distribution of grains, clothes, etc., and also opened relief works.

Most of the Kharaghoda Salt Works which were formerly known as the Patdi Mitha Agar (Salt-Works) belong to this State but they are at present held by the Government of India on lease.

The State enjoys jurisdiction as under:—

Criminal: 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine upto Rs. 5,000. Civil: Upto Rs. 10,000. *Area:* 165 square miles. *Population:* 16,573. *Revenue:* Rs. 3,03,000 (Average).

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

YUVRAJ SHRI PRATAPSINHJI, Personal Assistant to the Ruler.
K. S. BHANUSINHJI, Revenue Officer and Chief Kamdar.
K. S. KISHANSINHJI, General Supervisor and Treasury Officer.
Mr. GAURISHANKER M. BHATT, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Nyayadhish and Huzur Secretary.

PHALTAN (DECCAN STATES AGENCY): MAJOR RAJA SHRIMANT MALOJIRAO MUDHOJIRAO *alias* NANASAHEB NAIK NIMBALKAR, Maratha (Kshatriya), Raja of Phaltan.

Date of Succession: 17th October 1916.

Invested with full powers: 15th November 1917.

Hereditary title of "Raja" conferred on the 1st January 1936.

Born: 11th September 1896.

Education: Obtained Diploma of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Married: 18th December 1913, Shri-Abaisaheb, Shrimant S. Laxmidevi, Rani Sahiba, born 17th November 1901, daughter of Shrimant Raje Shambhusinhrao Amarsinhrao Jadhavrao, *Saranjamdar* of Malegaon Bk., District Poona.

Heir: Shrimant Pratapsinh Bapusaheb. *Born:* 13th July 1923.

Area: 397 sq. miles. *Population:* 71,745 (1941). *Net Revenue:* Rs. 15,43,611 (1940-41).

The State of Phaltan is a full-powered State with powers of life and death. It dates its origin from 1284 A.D. It is ruled by the same Ruling Family—the House of Naik Nimbalkars—from its foundation to the present day. It was related by several matrimonial alliances to the House of Bhonsales to which Shivaji, the Founder of the Maratha Empire, belonged.

Shrimant Raja Saheb is an enlightened Ruler and takes keen interest in the administration. The State is governed by a Constitution granted by the Raja Saheb in 1929. The State Legislative Council consists of 15 members of whom 10 are elected. The Executive Council consists of three Members of whom one is appointed from among the elected members of the Legislative Council.

Industries: The principal industry is Sugar. During 1939-40 season the Phaltan Sugar Works, Ltd., manufactured 13,738·4 tons of sugar.

War Effort: On the eve of the outbreak of the present war Shrimant Raja Saheb offered to place at the disposal of the Crown all his humble resources. Since the beginning of the war the Durbar has been contributing Rs. 1,000 per month to H. E. the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund. The Durbar has also subscribed Rs. 3 lakhs to the 3 per cent. Defence Bonds, and Rs. one lakh to the three year interest-free Defence Bonds.



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

RAO SAHEB K. V. GODBOLE, B.A., LL.B., Dewan and Home Member, *President*. MR. B. L. LIKHITE, M.A., LL.B., Finance Member, *Vice-President*. MR. S. R. BHONSALE, B.A., LL.B., Law Member.



SANDUR : RAJA SHRI-MANT YESHWANTRAO HINDURAO GHORPADE, MAMLA-KATMADAR SENAPATHI, Ruler of Sandur.

Born : 1908. Ascended the *Gad* in 1928. Assumed the reins of Government in 1930.

Married : On 22nd December 1929 the eldest daughter of Umadat-Ul-Mulk, Raj Rajendra Lieut.-Col. Maloji Narsingh Rao Shitole Deshmukh, Rustumjung Bahadur of Gwalior. *Heir-Apparent* : Shrimant Yuvaraj Murar Rao Raje Ghorpade, born 7th December 1931. *Second Son* : Shrimant Rajkumar Ranjit Sinh Raje Ghorpade, born 16th February 1933. *Daughter* Shri-

mant Rajkumari Nirmala Devi Raje Ghorpade, born 8th February 1934. *Third Son* : Shrimant Rajkumar Vijayasinh Raje Ghorpade, born 18th October 1937. *Fourth Son* : Shrimant Rajkumar Shivrao Raje Ghorpade, born on 13th September 1940.

Sandur is an Indian State in South India ruled by the Mahratta Dynasty of the Gootyker Ghorpades. The Ruling House of Sandur belongs to the family of the Ghorpades, which is identical with that of the Bhonsles of Satara ; and according to the family tradition their ancestors acquired the surname of Ghorpade during the Bhamini dynasty for having scaled an impregnable fort in the Konkan with the aid of an iguana known in Marathi as "Ghorpad." The honorific title of Ghorpade was acquired by Bheemasinha, the grandson of Rana Ugrasen, who was the common ancestor of Chatrapathi Shivaji Maharaj, the founder of the Maratha Empire, and of the Mudhol and Sandur branches, both of which were descended from Bheemasinha. Subhakrishna the founder of the branch of Chatrapathi Shivaji Maharaj, and Karnasinh, the father of Bheemasinha Ghorpade were both descended from Ugrasen. Bhonsle Ghorpade Hindurao's family of which the Ruler of Sandur is a descendant is the elder branch of the family. This family greatly distinguished itself under Shivaji Maharaj, his son and his grandson, and for the useful services rendered to the House of Satara, the Jaghur of Gajendragad with the title of "Hindurao," was conferred on them. Siddoji, the son of Bhyrji Hindurao, was the founder of Sandur, having conquered the same in 1728 from a Poligar of the Bedar tribe. This family "holds the estate of Gajendragad and Sandur in its possession long anterior to Maratha Sovereignty." Raja Siddojirao Ghorpade conquered Sandur and Kudatini in the early 18th century. He was also receiving tribute from the Poligar of Harapanahalli. Sandur State formed a part of the possessions of

Siddojirao's son Murar Rao renowned in history as the famous "Chief of Gooty." During the time of Raja Murar Rao Ghorpade, Sandur reached the zenith of its territorial expansion and was a Power to be reckoned with among the various belligerents for political supremacy in South India. Speaking of the extent of the territory and sway held by Raja Murar Rao Ghorpade, Rao Saheb G. S. Sardesai, the famous Historian of the Mahrattas, has observed thus: "Stray notices of the Ghorpades in Karnatak are discovered in old papers here and there, and refer to such places as Sondha, Bednur, Savanur, Shira, Shirangapatnam, Chittaldurg, Gutti, Sondur, Guntakal, Kadappa, Trichinopoly and as far as Chennapatna (Madras) and Pondicherry on the east coast. The career of Murar Rao appears to claim all this region as his legitimate heritage, acquired by the heroism and often by the blood of the several members of the large Ghorpade Family. It was the great Shivaji who first traversed this large territory, and after him, it was the valour of the Ghorpades that prevented in it the extinction of the Maratha Power." Sir Philips Gibbs writing as recently as June 1938 has described the signal assistance rendered by Murar Rao to Lord Clive at the siege of Arcot thus: "It happened that, on the flanks of Raja Saheb's Army, a tribe of wild Mahratta Horsemen, under a Chief named Murar Rao, was watching the progress of the siege, with increasing admiration. Clive sent out messengers to him, and his joy may be imagined when the Indian chieftain expressed his willingness to unsheath his sword in aid of so gallant a captain. All that night Clive and his men awaited a renewal of the assault, but when morning came, the enemy were no more to be seen, and the glittering array of the Mahratta tribesmen moved through the mist of dawn to do honour to the man who was to be famous henceforth as Sabat Jung." Orme, a contemporary British Historian described the Sandur troops to be "the best soldiers of native Indians at this time in Indostan." In the Mysore Treaty V of 1782 the British have observed thus: "The Company will reserve to themselves the liberty of reinstating the Family of Murar Rao in the Country of Gooty," a promise which yet remains to be fulfilled. The Ruler of Sandur for the first time came into political relations with the British in 1817, and Munro described the Ruler of Sandur to be "as much a Sovereign in his own valley as any Prince in India." The State has the status of a Treaty State by virtue of the Treaty of 1847 with the East India Company regarding Ramgad cantonment jurisdiction. The Ruler of Sandur is one of the 146 important Ruling Chiefs who received the Sanads of Adoption in 1862. The State possesses powers of life and death and is unfettered in the exercise of its sovereignty. The State pays no tribute to the Crown and is free from all pecuniary demands.

The State has rich mineral wealth particularly manganese, iron and gold.

The Ruler is the fountain head of all authority, Judicial, Executive and Legislative. The Government of the State is conducted in the name of the Huzur through an Executive Council. A State Council has been constituted in 1931 with a predominant non-official majority.

It has the right to initiate legislation, to move Resolutions and to ask questions. An independent Chief Court has been constituted under the Sandur Chief Court Act, II of 1932 and arrangements have been made with the Madras Government to lend the services of the District and Sessions Judge, Bellary, for appointment as the Nyayadhis of the Sandur Chief Court. The Sandur Chief Court can state cases to the Federal Court. A further step in constitutional advance has been taken by the Ruler in reviving the ancient body known as the Darbar which is as old as the State itself, and which is now charged with the governance of the State as a second Chamber. By a Proclamation issued in 1933, the Ruler has thrown open all temples, religious institutions, wells, schools and all Government institutions to the Harijans. Village Panchayats have been constituted in every village throughout the State, on which devolves a large measure of local administration. With a view to enable the representatives of the people to maintain close touch with, and influence the every day administration of the State, a Standing Committee has been constituted from among the members of the Darbar and the Prajamandal—State Legislatures—with a view to help the administration in an advisory capacity. The Police and State Forces have been re-organised in 1939.

War Efforts.—The Ruler has invested a sum of Rs. 50,000 in interest free War Bonds and has placed at the disposal of His Majesty, for the duration of the war large areas in the State containing manganese and iron ore deposits free of all rents and royalties for being utilised in the manufacture of munitions. He has also issued an appeal to the Marathas to join the army in large numbers. He has also placed certain buildings at Ramgad (Ramandrug) at the disposal of His Majesty for the purpose of Prisoners' camp or other war purposes. A Trinket Fund started by Shrimant Sow : Matoshri Ranisaheb Maharaj has received a very generous response from the Mahila Samaj and the ladies in the State. A State War Board with three sub-committees has been constituted to aid the successful prosecution of the war.

The Ruler presided over the Karnatak Sammelan in 1938. He presided over the Inter-Group Sports & Tournaments of the University of Bombay in December 1940. He unveiled the statue of Tanaji Maluse at Sinhgad in February 1941. The Ruler presided over the All-India Maratha Educational Conference in April 1941.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President :

SHRIMANT SARDAR B. Y. RAJE GHORPADE.

Members :

MEHERBAN V. NARASIMHARAO, M.A. (*Rajyamantri*).

MEHERBAN R. K. NIDIGAL (*Grihamantri*).

CAPT. SARDAR D. C. RANAVARE (*Huzur Secretary*).

State Advisers :

RAJASEVASAKTA R. RANGARAO, B.A., B.L., Retired Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore.

MEHERBAN N. L. HASABNIS, B.A., L.T. (*Hony. Educational Adviser*).

Nyayadhis :

E. G. BARTER, Esq, I.C.S.

SURGUJA: MAHARAJA RAMANUJ SARAN SINGH DEO, C.B.E., Maharaja of Surguja, E.S.A.

Born: 1895, ascended the *Gadi* on the 31st December 1917. Has 2 sons from the first Maharani Sahiba. *Hew-Apparent:* Maharaja Kumar Ambikeshwar Saran Singh Deo, born in 1910 and Maharaj Kumar Chandikeshwar Saran Sing Deo, B.A., born in 1914. After the death of the first Maharani Sahiba, married again in 1922, a niece of the present Maharaja of Nepal from whom he had a son who has gone in adoption as the Ruling Chief of Udaipur State. Has Visited Europe and East Africa. A keen sportsman having bagged a record number of tigers.



Area: 6,055 sq. miles. *Population:* 502,058. Revenue including the income of the subordinate holders, about Rs. 12 lakhs.

Surguja is the second largest State in the Chhattisgarh States Agency, very rich in mineral wealth, containing extensive deposits of coal, mica, iron ore, limestone, bauxite, lead, marble and ochres. Within its limits are situated the Mainpat and Samri tablelands which are about 4,000 ft. above sea-level. The Ramgarh caves, containing inscriptions in Pali characters belonging to the 2nd century B.C., are at a distance of 32 miles from Ambikapur, the capital of the State.

The State has an Advisory Council consisting of 50 elected and 35 nominated members. The Maharaja is assisted in his administrative work by an Executive Council which includes besides the important Heads of Departments two non-officials. The State has a High Court of its own and the subordinate judiciary is staffed by law graduates. The State has several well-equipped Hospitals, Veterinary and Touring Dispensaries, a High School, 2 Middle Schools and 62 Primary Schools. The subjects have been entrusted with local Self-Government in the shape of elected Municipal Committees and Praja Sabhas. The raiyats are contented and law-abiding. The Maharaja possesses progressive views and has contributed liberally to His Excellency's War Fund. Rai Sahib H. L. Varma, B.A., M.B.E., is the Minister of the State. *Address:* Ambikapur.



TALCHER: Raja K. C. B. Harichandan, the present Ruler of Talcher State.

Born: 9th June 1880.

Succeeded on 18th Dec. 1891.

Assumed ruling powers, 9th June 1901.

The State of Talcher was established at the end of the 12th Century by Raja Naranhari Singh Deo, a scion of the Raja Thakur family of Jaipur. The Rajas of Talcher never submitted to the sovereignty of Puri or the Maharathas and they all along maintained their independence. The British Government recognised their independence and entered into treaty relations with the great-grandfather of the present Ruler in 1803. Raja Dayanidhi Birabar Harichandan

helped the British Government with his troops in quelling the Angul rebellion. The present ruler placed himself and the resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government during the Great War, he also helped in quelling the Daspalla and Keonjhar rebellions.

The administration is conducted under the personal supervision of the Raja Saheb. He is easily accessible to all his subjects and gives a patient hearing to those who seek redress from him. He takes keen interest in improving the administration and conducting it on modern lines. Besides many administrative and constitutional reforms the Raja Saheb also introduced three Byabastha Parisadas in the State during the year 1939 with 50% elected members.

The State maintains an independent judiciary. There is a Municipality at the headquarters of the State which is controlled by a Committee of Officials and non-officials. Roads are lighted by electricity. Education is compulsory in the State. There are 75 primary Schools, one H.E. School and one Sanskrit Vidyalaya. There are six dispensaries including one travelling dispensary and one Ayurvedic Dispensary.

The State is noted for its coal mines which cover 224 square miles of which 8 square miles are now being worked by Railways and a Bengal English Firm. There is a match factory in the State.

Area: 399 square miles. *Population:* 86,368 souls according to 1941 census.

Annual Income: Rs. 8,97,668 (gross).

Heir-apparent: Yuvaraj Sree Hruday Chandra Deb, born on 27th February 1902. Educated in Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, at present in charge of the Judiciary in the State.

Pattayet: Promode Chandra Deb, second son of the Ruler and Revenue Minister, State Magistrate and Chief Executive Officer.

Secretary: Babu J. Mishra.

THANADEVLI: DARBAR SHREE AMRAWALA, the present ruler, belongs to the Jaitani branch of Wala Kathis.

Born: 28th November 1895.
Educated: at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. *Succeeded* to the *Gadi* on the 12th May 1922.

Thanadevli is the premier State of Wala Kathis. The Darbarsaheb exercises full civil and criminal jurisdiction over his subjects. The administration of the State is conducted under the personal supervision of the Darbar Saheb. He is easily accessible to all his subjects and gives a patient hearing to those who seek redress from him. Thus he has won the goodwill, respect



and gratitude of his subjects. His charities and hospitalities deserve admiration. The State has a Silver Jubilee Memorial Hospital with two free wards for indoor patients, Post and Telegraph Office, Three well constituted Judicial Courts and 15 Schools. Scholarships are also granted to deserving students. • Works of Public utility have been constructed. There are the Laxman Nivas Palace for Darbar Saheb's residence, Ram Vilas for noteworthy guests, Power House and Amar Vijaya Club. Municipal Board, Gramya Panchayat, Sarpunch committee and free Library have been introduced. Liberal concessions, and remissions and occupancy rights are granted to agriculturists and sale rights over immovables to other subjects. The State has its own Gir Forest, abode of Gir Lions and Panthers.

War Efforts: Monthly donation of Rs. 300 since the outbreak of the war and Rs. 1,000 to W. I. S. War Plane fund by the State and Rs. 2,100 have been contributed by State subjects and servants. Civic guards under the chairmanship of K. S. Ramwala have been organised.

Heir-Apparent: K. S. Ramwala, born on 8th March 1920, at present receiving practical training in the State Administration.
Second Son: K. S. Harsurwala, born on 6th October 1931.

Area of the State: 117.32 square miles. *Population:* 16,005 as per 1931 census. *Annual Revenue:* Rs. 3,00,000.

CHIEF OFFICIALS.

Acting Chief Karbhari and Sar Nyayadhish: MR. MANSUKHLAL D. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B. *Deputy Karbhari:* MR. VISHNULAL H. BUCH. *Huzur Secretary and Nyayadhish:* MR. TRIMBAKLAL P. JOSHI, B.A., LL.B. *Medical Officer:* DR. V. K. BAM, M.B.B.S. *Police Superintendent:* MR. KANTHADJI RAJMALJI.



VADIA: DARBAR SHRI SURAGWALA SAHEB, the present Chief of Vadia State, Western Kathiawar Agency, is aged 36. He belongs to the Virani Branch of Kathis. The Kathis once dominated the whole province of Kathiawar and the province since then, has been named Kathiawar.

Area: 92 square miles.

Revenue: Rs. 3 lakhs.

The Darbar Saheb married A. S. Kunvarbaisaheb in 1921 and has two sons and two daughters. The rule of primogeniture governs succession. The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Krashnakumar Saheb is aged 10 and is getting educational training at the hands of an experi-

enced and competent retired Educational Officer of W. I. S. Agency, Rao Saheb M. S. Dwivedi.

The Darbar Saheb has earned the reputation of a progressive and benevolent ruler and takes personal and keen interest in the administration of the State. Reforms of far-reaching importance—medical, social, economic, educational and political—have been inaugurated by him.

The subjects of the State enjoy the benefits of free education, free medical relief, Child Marriage Restriction Act, the Farmers' Relief Act, the State Bank, prohibition and an electric power house.

The growth of industrial concerns are adding to the prosperity of trade and commerce. Match-factory, Oil mill and ginning factories are among other industrial concerns.

The Darbar Saheb has contributed Rs. 5,000 towards His Excellency the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund and Rs. 501 towards the Western India States War Plane Fund.

Contributions have also been made by the public of Vadia towards the Western India States War Plane Fund and the Red Cross Society, Western India States Rajkot Branch, Rajkot.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

State Karbhari: MR. LAXMICHAND K. MEHTA, B.A., LL.B., ADVOCATE.

Tutor & Companion

to Heir-apparent: RAO SAHEB M. S. DWIVEDI, M.A., S.T.C.D. Nyayadhish: MR. KUSUMRAI J. DEWAN, B.A., LL.B.

Chief Medical Officer: MR. KHODIDAS J. PANCHOLY, L.C.P.S.

Huzur Secretary: MR. HATHIBHAI R. VANK.

Private Secretary: MR. RAMBHAI D. PATGIR.

Bank Manager &

Treasury Officer: MR. PANACHAND BHAWAN SANGANI.

AJODHYA: RAJA
JAGDAMBIKA PRATAP
NARAIN SINGH of
Ajodhya. Hereditary Raja
recognised by the British
Government.

Born: October 1904. Adopted son of Mahamahopadhya Maharaja Sir Pratap Narain Singh Sahib, K.C.I.E. Succeeded to the *Gadi* on 19th June 1938.

Ajodhya Raj comprises 756 villages and is situated in the districts of Fyzabad, Gonda, Sultanpur and Barabanki. The Raj pays as Government revenue and cess Rs. 4,60,864.

Ajodhya being the ancient capital of the kingdom of Shri Ram Chandra holds a unique place in the hearts of millions of Hindus and is one of the principal centres of pilgrimage in Northern India. Religious sanctity is also attached to the person holding the *Gadi* of Ajodhya Raj. This Raj was greatly augmented by the grant of Talukas in Gonda by the British Government for meritorious and conspicuously loyal services rendered at the time of the sepoy mutiny of 1857 by Rajai Rajgan Maharaja Sir Man Singh Bahadur Qaimjung, K.C.S.I., the great-grandfather of the present Raja. Amongst the Taluqdars of Oudh the Raja of Ajodhya has the third seat in Darbars, the first two being held by Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Kapurthala and the Maharaja of Balrampur.

The House of Ajodhya has been prominent in its traditional loyalty to British Government as well as for public charity and patronage to the fine arts and poetry. Raja Jagdambika Pratap Narain Singh after completion of his education in Colvin Taluqdars College at Lucknow in 1927 underwent a thorough training in the management of the Raj. He was given the King's commission in the Indian Army which he resigned in 1931 on account of ill health. Raja Sahib served as a member of U. P. Legislative Council from 1931 to 1936. He was a special Magistrate for about 8 years and Chairman, District Board, Fyzabad, 1936-39. He has contributed liberally to the funds raised for the present war and has enlisted many recruits to the Indian Army. The Raja Sahib is a member of the Provincial and District War Boards; Advisory Committee of Indian Territorial Force; Chairman of Dist. Rural Development Association; and member of the Central Assembly. The Raja Sahib holds strictly orthodox religious views and is personally deeply religious. In recognition of his learning and patronage thereof the title of Vidya Vachaspati was conferred on him by the All-India Pandit Parishad in 1933. Benign qualities of his head and heart have made him a popular figure in public life. Raja Sahib is a keen sportsman and a motorist. At present he has only one daughter.

Address: Ajodhya.





AMOD: SIRDAR NAWAB SIR NAHARSINGJI ISHWARSINGJI, M.L.A., 1st Class Sirdar of Gujarat and Thakore Saheb of Amod.

Born: 2nd April 1877. Ascended the *Gadi* on the 9th May 1901.

Married: the daughters of the Thakore Sahebs of Nepad and Virpur and the sister of the Thakore Saheb of Kerwada.

Annual Revenue: Rs. 1,53,541. *Area of holdings:* 18,985 acres. He was a Member of the Bombay Legislative Council for 9 years, and the Legislative Assembly of Delhi for four years from 1931. Visited Italy, Switzerland, France, England and Scotland in 1933 where he studied the

problems of County Councils and Agriculture, and was presented to His Majesty the late King. He was Honorary 1st Class Magistrate for many years and President of the Broach District Local Board for some considerable time.

He is recognized as a leader of the Muslim Community and was elected President of the All-India Moslem Rajputs Conference held at Ambala in 1930, and is at present standing President of that body. Also elected President of the Anjuman Himayate Islam 41st Anniversary, Lahore, in 1927. He is also the President of the Gujarat Landholders' Association established in 1938 and standing Vice-President of the Broach Anjuman-I-Islam.

In the order of precedence he has the privilege of being the head of the Molesalam Garasias in Gujarat, is head among the Thakores in the district of Broach, and second among the Sirdars and Talukdars of Gujarat. He takes a lively interest in the spread of education and Islamic philosophy and has always stood for Hindu-Muslim Unity and sound liberal politics and social reform.

The distinguished title of "Nawab" was conferred in 1929 in appreciation of his various public services. His steadfast loyalty and deep reverence to His Majesty are well-known. Knighted, 1938.

He is the Vice-President of the Broach District War Committee supervising the work of the various committees in different directions. He has contributed Rs. 1,000 to the War Gifts Fund and also intends to give an ambulance. He prevailed upon the Gujarat Landholders' Association to give Rs. 1,000 to the War Gifts Fund when H. E. the Governor of Bombay visited Ahmedabad in 1939. The Begum Saheba has promised to donate a further sum of Rs. 500 to the War Gifts Fund. During the last war his efforts towards recruiting men and collecting money were very much appreciated by the Government and he was presented with a sword of honour and many badges.

BHAGWATI SARAN SINGH, RAI BAHADUR. *Born* at Anapur (Allahabad), 21st September 1884. *Educated:* Maktab, Sanskrit Pathshala and Government High School, Allahabad; knows Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, Urdu and English.

Married first daughter of Raja Bahadur Rameshwar Prasad Narain Singh of Maksudpur (Gaya), 1901.

He is closely connected with H. H. the Maharaja Bahadur of Benares and the Maharaja of Bettiah and owns extensive landed properties in the districts of Gaya (Bihar), Allahabad, Ghazipur, Ballia and valuable house property of historical importance in Benares (U.P.).



He was a Member of the Bihar Legislative Council for more than 10 years; was Chairman, Local Board, Gaya and Secretary, Gaya Landholders' Association; also Member of Gaya Municipality; worked as Member of Court of Wards Advisory Committee, Allahabad; at present Member of Benares Hindu University Court and District Board, Allahabad; President, Shri Gauri Shankar Smarak Sanskrit Pathshala Trust, Shringverpur (Allahabad); Member, Minto Memorial Park, Allahabad; Trustee, Indrabas Kumari Memorial English School, Anapur; Foundation Member of the Newspaper Ltd., Allahabad, which owns the 'Leader'; also Foundation Member, Agra Province Zemindars' Association of which he was elected Honorary General Secretary in February 1941; founded and endowed Moore Upper Primary School, Anapur and Bishop-Anapur Dispensary, Anapur, which was opened by His Excellency Sir Harry Haig in December 1935; maintains a charitable Ayurvedic Dispensary and a Home for the destitute at Anapur; has endowed large landed properties for the Bishop-Anapur Dispensary and the Hindu University, Benares; worked as Honorary Special Magistrate, Allahabad; subscribes to the Liberal creed; his grand-father Babu Sheo Shankar Singh rendered valuable and meritorious services during the dark days of the Mutiny of 1857 for which the British Government rewarded his services by granting Taluqa Shringraur; subscribes liberally to the prosecution of the present war; is a progressive and liberal Zemindar and has constructed a large number of wells and reservoirs for his tenantry and granted them large remissions on the Coronation Day of His Majesty; owns a model farm and an improved and scientific dairy; possesses a beautiful and large library.

Recreation: Reading and Gardening. *Exercise:* Walking.

Address: Rais and Taluqdar, Anapur, Distt. Allahabad.

City Residence: Chandra Bhawan, 11, Outram Road, Allahabad; Maksudpur House, Gaya.



BODOKHEMIDI ; SRI
BEERA SRI BEERADHI
BEERABARA PRATAPA
SRI SRI SRI RAMACHENDRA
ANANGA BHIMA DEV,
KESARI GAJAPATHI, Zemin-
dar of Bodokhemidi Estate,
belongs to the Ganga
Dynasty and is a descen-
dant of the ancient Kings
of Orissa.

Born: 2nd December 1909.

Educated: At the Rai-
pur College.

Succession: He assumed
charge of his estate in
December 1930.

The estate is one of the largest in Ganjam comprising some 850 sq. miles including the Hill, Maliahs. The Zemindar pays a yearly peshkash (Tribute) of Rs. 63,000 including cesses, etc., to the British Government. He has been a member of the District Board, Ganjam, for the past 4 years and was re-elected recently. He is also an elected member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly.

Sri Ramachendra Dev, the present Zemindar, has considerably improved the condition of his tenants since his assumption to the Estate and has liberally contributed to various Government projects and charities. He is an enthusiastic motorist and a good all round sportsman.

His father Krupamaya Ananga Bhima Kesari Gajapathi Dev who died in 1922 endowed a hostel to Khallikote College, Berhampore, founded the Utkal Ashram, Berhampore, George Middle School, Digapahandi and the Elementary School, Digapahandi.

The young Zemindar is a most loyal supporter of the British Government and his chief ambition is to be a soldier. His keen devotion to duty and interest in the welfare of his tenants have won for him their love and affectionate regard.

Address: Ananda Bhawan, Bodokhemidi Bungalow,
Berhampore (Ganjam).

DALMIA, SETH RAMKRISHNA. Born: 1893. Married: 1910, Durgadevi. Shreemati Rama, his only child, is married to Seth Shanti Prasad Jain.

Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia's schooling was desultory, but by assiduous home study, he mastered principles of economics and finance and also acquired a good knowledge of English, Hindi, Bengali and Gujarati. His knowledge of Hindu scriptures and philosophy is very extensive.

He became interested in industries in 1931 and started within a few weeks two huge sugar factories which rank among the biggest of their kind in India. In 1934 he bought another sugar factory equally large and in 1936, purchasing the largest block of Bharat Insurance shares, acquired its management. To the sugar factory at Dalmianagar he has added three more units, a paper mill, a chemical plant and a cement factory. He entered the cement industry in 1937 and within a very short time established cement factories all over the country—Dalmianagar in Bihar, Dalmia Dadri near Delhi, Dalmiapuram in South India, Dandot in the Punjab and Karachi; Dalmianagar and Karachi factories being the largest single unit plants in India. During the initial stages he faced keen competition but in spite of heavy odds, he succeeded in setting the industry on to a prosperous future by dint of his untiring energy, patience and determination, coupled with valuable efforts of other eminent business magnates. The Dalmia concerns are managed by his younger brother—Seth Jai Dayal Dalmia and his son-in-law—Seth Shanti Prasad Jain, both of whom have an idolatrous regard for him.

Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia is of simple, austere habits. He eats the plainest food, wears pure homespun and his personal expenses are confined to the barest necessities of life. He works from early morning till late at night, keeps himself abreast of latest developments in world politics, trade and industry and devotes hours daily to a comparative study of religion and ethics. He has rare oratorical gifts; his *ex tempore* speeches enthral his hearers and carry them with him.

His charities run into millions. Following the precepts of the Gita, he gives because he should and makes no distinction of caste or creed in dealing out his charities. The yearly income of a Trust created by him is utilised in awarding scholarships to promising youngmen for scientific studies in India and abroad. He spends lavishly in providing amenities of life to labour employed in his factories.

Having monumental achievements in the realm of trade and industry to his credit, Seth Dalmia views them with a sense of detachment and sincerely believes that he is one of those through whom God fulfils Himself. Address: Dalmianagar (Bihar).





DINAJPUR: THE HON'BLE
CAPTAIN MAHARAJA
JAGADISH NATH RAY,
F.R.S.A., of Dinajpur.

Born : December 28th, 1894.

Educated : At the Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta, and has had military training. He was appointed to be an Officer in the Indian Land Forces from January 1924, by His late Imperial Majesty King George V. He became attached to the 11/19th Hyderabad Regiment, I.T.F., as an honorary Lieutenant, and is now an honorary Captain of the Force.

The Maharaja Saheb was for several years the Chairman of both the District Board and the Municipality of Dinajpur. He was elected a member of the

Bengal Legislative Council, 1930, and nominated a member of the Council of State, 1933. He is President of the All-India Kayastha Conference representing five million Kayasthas, a Vice-President of the British Indian Association and President of the East Bengal Landholders' Association. His voluntary monthly contribution of Rs. 100 to the War Fund since the commencement of the war has been greatly appreciated.

Raja Ganesh, the ostensible founder of the Dinajpur Raj, defeated the Mussalman ruler of Bengal and occupied the *mussnad* in the beginning of the 15th century. The Raj descended in 1642 from the Dutta family of Ganesh to Raja Sukdev Ray, a scion of Ghosh family. Sukdev's son Prannath was given the title of Maharaja Bahadur by Emperor Aurangzeb. His grandson Ramnath obtained it as a hereditary distinction in 1745. He owned numerous muskets and many pieces of cannon, some of which are still preserved with care. His grandson Maharaja Bahadur Radhanath's sanad was given under the hand and seal of the first British Governor-General of Bengal. Shyammohini, the talented widow of Maharaja Tarakanath, received the title of Maharani, and her son Maharaja Bahadur Sir Girija Nath Ray, K.C.I.E., left the *gadi* in 1919 to his son, the present Maharaja.

The great temple of Kantanagar on the Dinajpur-Darjeeling Road—which Dr. Buchanan visited between 1807 and 1814 and declared as "by far the finest in Bengal,"—was built by the Maharaja Bahadurs Prannath and Ramnath Ray. Maharaja Jagadish Nath is a devoted Vaishnav and his contributions towards religious, cultural and charitable institutions are too numerous to mention.

Son and heir : MAHARAJ-KUMAR JALADHI NATH RAY. *b.* January 18th, 1928; died March 4th, 1941. *Personal Assistant* : BABU ABINASH CHANDRA ROY. *Revenue Secretary* : Rai Saheb NALINI MOHON SINHA. *Private Secretary* : MR. SUDHANSU BOSE. *Address* : Dinajpur Rajbati, E.B.R., & 95, Russa Road, Calcutta.

HARKISONDASS LUKHMIDASS, Esq., J.P., is the proprietor of the well-known firm of Messrs. Harkisondass Lukhmidass, Share & Stock Brokers.

He set up the firm in 1932 by becoming a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange and within less than a decade has earned for himself a distinguished name both among the Stock Exchange fraternity and the commercial community. He combines in himself those personal qualities which bring success in business as well as affection of those with whom he comes in contact. His personal charm and magnetism easily win for him the trust and confidence of those he meets. His utter devotion to duty and sound business instinct strengthens the relationship so formed.



Mr. Harkisondass was born in Bombay on 31st October 1904. He was educated at the Bharda New High School and then joined his father's firm of Freight Brokers, well-known in freight line as Messrs. Aspinwall Lukhmidass & Company. Soon after he was taken as a partner. He joined freight business at the early age of 18 and his association with his father's business which continued for ten years, enabled him to come in contact with many businessmen as well as shipping and export houses. Due to diversion of export trade from Bombay to other Indian ports and to general world depression, he turned his attention to the Stock Exchange in 1932. Mr. Harkisondass is also a member of the East India Cotton Association and the Bombay Bullion Exchange. The training of his father combined with his own abilities helped him to bring the firm to its present position.

The firm of Messrs. Harkisondass Lukhmidass is today among the front-line firms on the Bombay Stock Exchange. It has set before itself the aim of specialising in genuine investment business for which a Stock Exchange primarily exists. For promotion of such business, correct information should be supplied to the investing public and Mr. Harkisondass has made it a point to develop a statistical department which publish from time to time Wall-Charts as well as Special Surveys of industries.

Mr. Harkisondass has displayed a broad progressive outlook in business activities and in other walks of life as is evident from the financial assistance he has given privately to many institutions and individuals. Address: 17, Carmichael Road, Bombay.



HIRALAL KALYAN-
MAL, RAJYA BHUSHAN
RAI BAHADUR, M.L.C.,
Indore. Millowner. First
elected President, Indore
City Municipality; Vice-
President, Indian Red Cross
Society (Holkar State);
Honorary Secretary, Socie-
ty for the Prevention of
Cruelty to Animals (Holkar
State); Member, Rural
uplift Board (Holkar State);
Trustee of the Indore City
Improvement Board;

Convenor, Holkar State War Relief Fund; Member, Public
Health and Education Committee, Holkar State; Member,
Standing Finance Committee, Holkar State; Vice-President,
Central India Hockey Association; Organiser, All-India
Mahavir Jain Football and Hockey Tournaments.

Born: Ajmer, 12th June 1898.

His selfless services to the State and the public are well
known and have recently been recognised by the Holkar
Darbar when on the occasion of his 33rd birthday His Highness
the Maharaja was graciously pleased to award him a GOLD
LANGAR. Seth Hiralal has also contributed to the
various War Relief Funds. His Mills are day and night
turning out goods for supply to the Government of India
for War purposes. He has been the pioneer of the Tent
Industry in Central India and his Mills are also manufacturing
tents for the Government.

Recreation: Tennis, Polo, Swimming.

Clubs: Yeshwant Club, Indore; Madho Club, Ujjain;
Cricket Club of India.

Address: Kalyan Bhawan, Indore.

JAGDISHGARH: RAI
BAHADUR JAGDISH
NARAIN SINGH is a popular landlord and the owner of Jagdishgarh Estate, Padrauna, Dist Gorakhpur, which extends over many districts of the U Provinces and Behar such as Gorakhpur, Ballia, Gazipur, Azamgarh and Champaran.

He comes from the Gaharwar family which is a very ancient one and in which Rai Nath Rai was very eminent in the time of Aurangzeb who rewarded him with arms and a grant of 33 villages.

Born in 1885, and received all round education at home under the direct supervision of his father. He was made Rai Bahadur in 1923 for his meritorious services, and is the holder of several gold and silver medals.



He always takes an active interest in the management of his Estate and has a soft corner for his tenants. For their welfare, the Raja Bahadur of Padrauna and he have jointly established many public benefactions in Padrauna among which may be mentioned the Victoria Memorial Dispensary, Travelling Dispensary, Peace Memorial Park, the Silver Jubilee Club and Library, Anathalaya and Buildings for the Local Vernacular Schools for boys and girls. The Local Udit Narain Kshattriya High School has been endowed by them with landed property having an income of Rs. 8,000 annually. In general, rural uplift works receive his enthusiastic attention and occupy his time. He is an Hony. Munsiff for life and a widely travelled man. His tour of the continent, where he came in contact with many important personages, has left an impression on him.

He is a born engineer and business man. He gave an impetus to the trade of Padrauna by starting a scheme for the Industrial and Agricultural Development of his Estate at an early age. On his own and independent initiative he established the Padrauna Raj Krishna Sugar Works Ltd., Padrauna, in the year 1921 of which he is Managing Director, and the Vishnu Pratap Sugar Works Ltd., Khadda, and The Jagdish Sugar Mills Limited, Kathkuiyan, in the year 1933. Other local capitalists were also encouraged by him to start sugar factories in the vicinity. He is a Director of many Sugar Mills, and Insurance Companies. The Estate Sugarcane Farms, the largest in the Province, are worked by experts under his direct supervision.

He has subscribed Rs. 725,000 to the War Purposes Fund and other allied Funds and has invested Rs. 25,000 in War Loans out of which Rs. 10,000 are without interest. He is holding meetings all over his estate and has installed a Wireless Receiving Set in the Padrauna market to broadcast news from Delhi and London in Hindustani to the public.

Address: Jagdishgarh Estate, Padrauna, Distt. Gorakhpur.



JAIRAZBHOY, Mrs. AL-HAJJA KHOORSHID KHANUM QASSIM ALI, J.P., Bombay. Born in 1903; educated in Rangoon; married the late Al-Haj Qassim Ali Jairazbhoy, J.P., on 4th May 1919 at Bombay amidst great rejoicing. She is one of the leading society ladies, taking a keen interest in welfare and charitable work. As a member of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and National Council of Women in India and of the Advisory Committee of Cama Hospital she has rendered useful services. Mrs. Khoorshid Qassim Ali is also a prominent figure in all the activities connected with the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana. She is a very intellectually gifted lady. She was a remarkable help-mate to her husband, who was an ardent and zealous follower of

the Prophet of Islam. She takes particular interest in the education of Muslim women, besides taking a leading part in the welfare movements of her sex, particularly of her own community. She possesses a winning manner and is a charming hostess. She performed the Haj in company with her husband in 1932 and took films of the Haj Ceremony and the different scenes of Mecca and Medina with quotations of the Quran inscribed. During the world tour which she undertook in 1933 accompanied by her husband, these films were shown by her at different places in Europe and America and were greatly admired and appreciated. In recognition of her social and charitable work, Government was pleased to appoint her a Justice of the Peace of the town and Island of Bombay. She has written a book "Muhammad, the Seal of the Prophets", dedicated to her loving husband to whose kindly help the completion of this pamphlet was chiefly due. The booklet is only a glimpse from the life of the Prophet Muhammad (may peace be on him) a more extensive book by her late husband entitled "Muhammad: A Mercy to all the Nations" is very instructive. There are several very interesting chapters, one of which is a special one on the Advent of the Prophet Muhammad, as prophesied in the Scriptures of World Religions with original references from the Bible, Atharva Veda, Bhavishya Purana and Zend-Avestas. She has just returned from England where she had gone to live for an indefinite period to educate her four sons who were in one of the public schools there. She is a member of the Inter-Religious Fellowship in which she takes keen interest. Address: Goolshanabad, Pedder Road, Bombay.

JEHANGIRABAD: RAJA SIR MOHAMMAD EJAZ RASUL KHAN, K.C.I.E., Kt., C.S.I., M.L.A., Taluqdar of Jehangirabad, Dt. Barabanki, India.

Born: 28th June 1886; son of Sheikh Fida Rasul Khan Saheb.

Educated: Colvin Taluqdars' College and at home.

Member, U. P. Legislative Assembly since 1937; Member, U. P. Legislative Council since 1921; Member, Central Legislative Assembly for one term; First Non-official Chairman of District Board, Barabanki, for one full term; Honorary Magistrate and Honorary Munsiff; Life Vice-Patron of Red Cross Society; Vice-President, British Indian Association, Oudh, India;

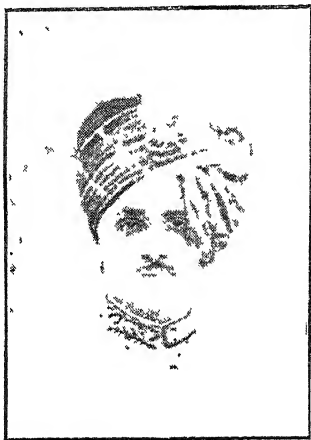
Elected President, British Indian Association, Oudh (1935); Member of Court and Executive Committee of Lucknow University; Member of Court of Aligarh Muslim University; President of the Art and Craft School for 6 years; Member of the Advisory Board of Court of Wards for about 15 years; Member of the Managing Committee of the Lucknow Zoological Garden; Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pioneer Ltd., Lucknow; a Steward of the Race Course of Lucknow, now a Patron. Awarded a Sanad for services in connection with War Loans; has contributed generously to appeals for works of public or philanthropic interest the chief among which are: To the Prince of Wales Memorial, Lucknow; Sir Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Cawnpore; The Lucknow University; Lady Reading Child Welfare Fund; Aligarh University for Marris Scholarship; Endowed a Hospital at Jehangirabad; Offered relief to the tenants of his Estate involving a reduction in rentals since 1932; Donation to the Takmil-ul-Tib (Unani) College, Lucknow; To His late Majesty's Thanksgiving Fund; Established Arabic School at Jehangirabad; To Dufferin Hospital Fund; To the Behar Earthquake Relief Fund; To His late Majesty's Silver Jubilee Fund (general) and made large remissions to his tenants; To the Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.

Recreations: Tennis, Polo and Shooting.

Address: P. O. Jehangirabad, District Barabanki, and Jehangirabad Palace, Lucknow, U. P., India Telephone Lucknow Exchange 37 Club United Service Club

War Contributions: War Purposes Fund Rs 18,506; Red Cross Rs 1,000; St. John Ambulance Rs 1,000; Lord Mayor of London's Fund for Relief of Air Raid Victims Rs 3,000, Lucknow Spitfire Fund Rs 2,000, Mine Sweepers Fund Rs 600; Lady Hallett's Work Party Fund Rs 600, Defence Loan Rs 1,00,000, Lady Hallett's Silver Trinket Fund Two bars of silver weighing 157 tolas; Steel Roller weighing 12 tons, Gramophone with Phillips machinery for loud speakers, Cinematograph machine with full equipment Radio Set





KERVADA SARDAR RANA SHREE MANSINHJI BHASAHB, B A, Barrister-at-Law, Thakor Saheb of Kervada Born on 10-3-1904 Succeeded to the Gadi on 3-2-1938

Educated at Rajkumar College, Rajkot and at Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, wherefrom he graduated in 1926 and also at Law and Agricultural College, Poona

In 1926 he married Rani Saheba Rajani, the niece of the Nawab of Surat She has received advanced education

In 1928 he joined the Middle Temple in London, he studied Law for three years and took a course in College of Estate Management there. He has visited France, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland. Called to the

Bar in January 1932, and on return joined the High Court, Bombay, as Advocate (O S)

He again visited England to attend the Coronation and Paris International Exhibition and on his way back visited Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Palestine and Egypt

The Thakor Saheb takes interest in public affairs He was for 4 years President Taluka Local Board, Wagra; and Member, District Local Board, Broach, Chairman, A V Educational Fund, Wagra, Chairman, Nurse Association, Wagra, Member, Broach Rural Development Board, Life Member, Red Cross Association, Broach, Life Member, Sanitary Association, Broach; Member, Broach Taluqdars Jubilee Fund Committee He is Vice-President, The Gujarat Cricket Association, President, The Broach District Board of Cricket, Honorary Secretary, Broach District Sports Association, President, Broach District Zemindars' Association, Vice-President, Molesalam Guasia Association, Member, Standing Committee of the Gujarat Landholders' Association, Member, Standing Committee, The Bombay Presidency Landholders' Association and was Delegate from Bombay Presidency to All-India Landlords' Conference, Lucknow, 1939

The Sardar Saheb is the first among Thakors and Talukdars of Gujarat to be a graduate, Barrister-at-Law and to have visited so many foreign countries He is a first class Talukdar Sardar of Gujarat, He has remitted Rs 1 00,000 of arrears of his tenants and introduced several reforms to improve villages and agriculture of the Estate

He is the Chairman, War Gifts Fund Committee, Broach and personally contributed Rs 1 000 to the War Gifts Fund, and Rs 5 000 to the Defence Loan Member, Civic Guards Committee He organised a Cinema Show, Fancy Fair, Cricket Match, and a Concert which was attended by Their Excellencies, The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley He has organised a Lucky Number Scheme for the War Gifts Fund

KOTWARA: R A J A
SYED SAJID HUSSAIN,
M A. (Edin), M L A of
Kotwara

Born : 1910.

Educated : La Martiniere
College and Edinburgh
University.

Married : 1937, Princess
Selma Sultan, grand-daughter
of H. I M the Caliph, Sultan
Murad V.

History : Kotwara Raj was
established by Rajas—Gopal
Singh and Saroop Singh about 200 B.C. Deobunder and
Anhalwara Patan (of Somnath fame and a centre of world
trade) also remained capitals. This family once ruled India from
Cambay to China. In 1488 Raja Mull embraced Islam. In
1680, Raja Baz Khan lost the kingdom to Aurangzebe, but some
of the lands were restored to Raja Tarbiat Khan in 1779 The
male line of the 84th Raja Madar Buksh Khan (1827-57)
became extinct. His daughter was married to Syed Nazar
Hussain, a Prince of Yaman. Their son was the grandfather of
the present Raja. Well-read and widely travelled, the present
Raja of Kotwara is very popular. He is deeply interested in
philosophy and fine arts and is himself a poet in Urdu.

He is the Vice President of the Kheri War Board He
takes a very keen interest in the collection of War Funds

Recreations Motoring, Riding

Private Secretary : L. S. Harooray, B.A.

Addresses : Anhalwara Palace Kotwara Raj and
Kotwara House, Lucknow.





KUREISHY: RAFIUSHAN IFTIKHARUL MULK, KHAN BAHADUR, LT.-COL., HAJI MAQBOOL HASSAN, M.A., LL.B., Home Minister, Bahawalpur Government: belongs to a respectable family of the Kureish of Arabia. Though hailing originally from the Meerut District, his ancestors had long settled in the State, before he was born at Bahawalpur in 1900. He received his early education in the State, and, later on, joined the Muslim University, Aligarh, where he passed his M.A., LL.B. in 1925. From his earliest childhood he exhibited traits which gave promise of his future eminence.

His personal magnetism made itself felt in the sphere of his employment, where he won the golden opinions of his colleagues as well as the ruler under whom he served. He began his career in 1925, when he joined the personal staff of His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur of Bahawalpur as an Aide-de-Camp. But, it did not take long to discover that the young incumbent had in him the makings of a capable administrator. Accordingly, in less than two years from the date of his appointment, he was promoted to the rank of Assistant Military Secretary. But this was only a stepping stone, as in January 1930 he was given the combined office of Private and Military Secretary, with the additional charge of the portfolios of Education and Municipalities, and was, subsequently, raised to the status of Minister-in-Waiting. In 1932 he paid a visit to England and other Western countries in company with His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur—a visit which he repeated in 1935 and in 1936. The beautiful volume in which he has chronicled the impressions of his first itinerary is an eloquent testimony of his great powers of observation and expression. He has also been to the Near East and performed the holy pilgrimage. Recently, his services to the State were recognised by the Government by the grant of the title of Khan Bahadur, which is the first distinction of its kind to be conferred upon a purely Riyasti Vizier in the State. He is also the recipient of many decorations and distinctions from the State, and is His Highness the Nawab Ruler Bahadur's representative in the Senate of the Punjab University.

During the 10 years of his incumbency he has been in charge of several departments, and in each he has left the impress of his personality in the shape of many useful administrative reforms which he introduced from time to time. It is due mainly to his efforts that the Chief Court of Bahawalpur has been raised to the Status of High Court. He is a very capable and efficient administrator, having won the highest praise of both the ruler and the ruled by his politeness, impartiality, and keen sympathy with the people of the State. He is immensely popular with all classes of His Highness's subjects.

LIAQAT HYAT KHAN: NAWAB, SIR, Kt., K.B.E., K.B., is the eldest surviving son of the late Hon'ble Nawab Mohammad Hyat Khan, C.S.I., of Wah in the Attock District, Punjab.

He entered the Punjab Government Service in 1909 as a Deputy Superintendent of Police and received unusually early promotion to the Imperial Police where he held several important appointments with conspicuous success. His services were recognized by the grant of the King's Police Medal and the titles of Khan Bahadur and O.B.E., as also a grant of land from Government. During the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to Lahore, he was put in charge of the special arrangements. His services in this connection received special commendation from His Royal Highness (now Duke of Windsor) and H. E. the Viceroy.



In 1923 his services were lent to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala as Home Secretary but His Highness soon raised his status to that of Home Minister and placed under his control some of the most important departments of the State. It was as Home Minister that Sir Liaquat distinguished himself as an officer of high administrative capabilities. He gave effect to a considerable number of measures which have already had, or are likely to have in future, far-reaching results in improving the condition of agriculture and industry in the State. In 1928 his services were recognised by the Government by the grant of the high title of "Nawab" which is now a rare distinction.

During the Dalhousie Enquiry, it was Nawab Sir Liaquat Hyat who was responsible for the conduct of the Patiala State case and the very meritorious services rendered by him in that connection were gratefully recognised by His late Highness. Besides other rewards of a personal character Sir Liaquat was elevated to the position of Prime Minister and given the status of the premier *jagirdar* in the State. In all the work connected with the Round Table Conferences and Federal discussions Sir Liaquat had been very intimately associated. He represented the State twice at the Round Table Conference and again as a delegate to the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee.

He was Knighted in 1933 and in 1934 His late Highness conferred on him the Honorary Rank of General. In 1939 His Majesty the King Emperor conferred on him the Order of K.B.E. He retired from the Patiala State Service in April 1940.

Sir Liaquat has been closely connected with the work of the Chamber of Princes during the last few years. His politeness, impartiality and keen sympathy with the people of the State, made him immensely popular with all classes of His Highness' subjects.



MAHMUDABAD ESTATE : MUHAMMAD AMIR AHMAD KHAN, RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD (OUDH), is the scion of a very noble family, distinguished in all periods of Indian History for piety, position and power, since his ancestor Qazi Nasrullah Qazi-ul-quzat, Grand Qazi of Baghdad came to India in the reign of Emperor Shahabuddin Ghori. He traces his descent direct to Mohammad son of Qasim of Sindh, son of Mohammad, son of Caliph Abu Baker.

Mahmudabad is a premier Muslim Estate in British India. Emperor Jehangir confirmed it and bestowed a jewelled sword of Honour, Khalat and several pieces of jewellery which form heirlooms.

Estate : The estate comprises of over 300 villages in Sitapur, Bara Banki, Kheri and Lucknow districts.

Born : 5th November 1914. *Educated :* In La Martiniere College, Lucknow and under distinguished European and Indian tutors.

Married : In 1927 the Rani Saheba of Bilehra a collateral branch of Mahmudabad, both hold hereditary titles of Raja and Rani in their own rights ; has two daughters who are receiving liberal education.

Brother : MAHARAJ KUMAR MOHAMMAD AMIR HYDER KHAN.

Succeeded : His father the late HON'BLE MAHARAJA SIR MOHAMMAD ALI MOHAMMAD KHAN, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., in May 1931 ; was formally installed on the *Gadi* of his illustrious ancestors on 4th Jan. 1936.

The Raja has travelled extensively in Europe and the Near East, and is a personality of all India reputation. In general outlook he is very liberal. He is a scholar of English, Persian and Urdu. He is deeply interested in History, Politics and Natural History, and also in educational and social reforms. Many large educational, medical, social and charitable institutions owe their existence to his and his father's and grandfather's munificent gifts. He is a recognised and trusted leader of Muslims in India. The Muslim League was organised on democratic lines under his guidance in Lucknow in 1937, and he is one of its main supporters. Twice elected President of All-India Shia Conference. Treasurer, All-India Muslim League ; and All-India Shia Conference, Member, Executive Council, All-India Muslim League. He is President, All-India Conference for the Preservation of Wild Life and Association for the Preservation of Game in U.P., and belongs to many notable foreign Societies. His entire Estate is a sanctuary where no wild life is destroyed unless some of it becomes harmful to tenants. *Recreation :* Riding, Swimming, Fencing, Golf and Photography. *Address :* Butler Palace, Lucknow and Kila Mahmudabad, Sitapur.

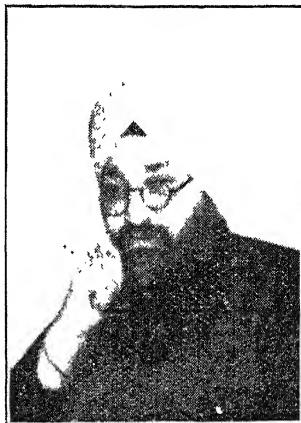
MOHAN SINGH : SARDAR
B A H A D U R (1931),
SARDAR, C.I.E. (1941).

Born : 6th June 1897, a scion of an illustrious and noble family in Northern India, with a brilliant record of service to the community, country and the British Govt., charity to the poor and figures prominently in 'Griffins' 'Punjab Chiefs'.

Educated : At Govt. College & Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore. Recipient of Sanads at various times and a revolver with Sanad for War services in 1919.

Member, Secretary of State for India's Council, London, 1935-37 and then Adviser to the Secretary of State for India 1937-40, where he took an active part in different social, educational and religious Societies. Before leaving for England he was elected to the Punjab Legislative Council, Hony. Magistrate 1st class, Municipal Commissioner, Rawalpindi and Murree, Hony. Civil Sub-Judge, Member, Sharomani Gurdawara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar, Khalsa College and Aitchison Chiefs' College Councils & Managing Committees, Executive Committee of Chief Khalsa Dewan, Punjab Chiefs' Association, S. P. C. A., Rawalpindi & Murree, Dist. Scouts Commissioner, Rawalpindi, President : Khalsa High School & Girls' Schools, Rawalpindi, Murree & Kallar, Vice-President, Prisoners' Aid Society, Chairman, the Ambala Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Director, Rawalpindi Electric Power Co., Ltd., Star of India Insurance Company Ltd., Punjab Matches Ltd., Khalsa Foundation Syndicate. Member, Punjab Chamber of Commerce, Adviser, Punjab & Sind Bank Ltd., Rawalpindi. He had to resign from all these offices on his appointment as Member Secretary of State for India's Council, London. Was Member, Cantonment Board, Rawalpindi. Life Member of Overseas League, London, Red Cross Society, Life Patron of the Provincial Boy Scouts Association. Was President 19th Sikh Educational Conference, Montgomery, twice President of the Reception Committee of the Sikh Educational Conference, Rawalpindi. Takes special interest in Educational, temperance, religious, social and other public activities. Laid foundation stones of several Gurdwaras (Sikh Temples) at different places. Vice-President, World Fellowship of Faiths, London. Subscribed Rs. 20,000 for Sikh University. Invested about three lacs in the War loans jointly with his brother, contributed to different charitable & relief funds during the last War. Started Plywood factory of his own near Lahore which is first of its kind in Northern India. Founder & Life member of Rawal Club, Rawalpindi, Member, Chelmsford Club, Simla & Delhi. Published Assa Di Var & Jap Ji Satik in Punjabi and Aitchison Chiefs' College Old Boys' Register in English. He has 3 sons who are being educated.

Address : Bachan Niwas, Rawalpindi.





MEHTA, P. N., L.T.M., A.M.S.T., Gold Medalist, Managing Director, Shree Ram Mills Ltd., Bombay. One of the most successful of the students of the V. J. T. Institute from which he passed out in 1897 with the highest scholarships for the first two years, and Lord Reay Gold Medal with Honours Diploma. From 1898 to 1905 he worked as a Weaving Master in sole charge of his departments in The New Great Eastern Mills, Ltd., Bombay, Late Mr. Nansukhbhai Bhaghubhai's Mills, Ahmedabad, and The Presidency Mills

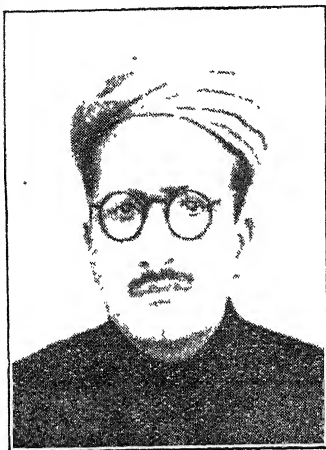
and The Colaba Land & Mills at Bombay, when he left for England for further study of Textile manufacture. Was the first to obtain the Government of India State Technical Scholarship in 1905 and proceeded to Manchester and obtained the certificate in the Faculty of Technology of the Victoria University and Honours Diploma of the Municipal College of Technology of that City. At the City and Guilds of London Examination he obtained the highest award of the Silver Medal and Money Prize in Carding and Spinning and also first class Honours, and Bronze Medal in dyeing of Cotton Yarn and Piece-goods and First Class Certificates in various textile manufacturing and designing subjects and in bleaching, dyeing printing and finishing of Textile fabrics. Returned to India in 1908 when he was appointed Textile Expert to the Government of Bombay to organise and conduct a survey of the hand-loom weaving industry in the Presidency. This was completed in 1909 from which period, Mr. Mehta has been acting as Technological expert and adviser to different cotton Mills in India and is also interested in the import of English yarns, piece-goods and Textile Machinery.

Since 1909, devoted his wholehearted attention in introducing in India the weaving of fine piece-goods with the help of fine yarns imported to India of 40s to 120s counts. Met with considerable success and his help and assistance has been always in request from Mills, in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Rajputana, Bengal and other towns of India.

When Mr. P. N. Mehta returned to Bombay from England at the end of 1907, he found his late father, Mr Nusserwanji K. Mehta established as a sole Cloth Selling Agent of various Mills in Bombay and Ahmedabad, *viz*, The Kurla, The Globe and Lord Reay Mills in Bombay for all the markets of India. For all the Mills of Late Seth Mansukhbhai and Seth Lalbhoy Dalputbhoy of Ahmedabad, he was their sole Cloth Selling Agent for Calcutta and Bombay Markets. He was also for some period the Cloth Selling Agent for the Calcutta Market of the Maneckji Petit, the Bomanji Petit and the Dinshaw Petit Mills of Bombay. In 1907, Mr. P. N. Mehta was invited by his father to join him and help him in his business of sole Cloth Selling Agent, and worked for his father till the latter died in 1913 when this business was closed. Mr. P. N. Mehta besides his business as importer of English yarns and piece-goods, carried on business as a Cloth Merchant buying his requirements from local Mills of India till the end of trade boom in 1920, when he closed his business as a Cloth Merchant. He has done very useful service to this country by advising and helping to introduce the spinning of fine yarns and the weaving of fine cloth all over India, and his services and advice have always been available and offered free of cost to all his clients, acquaintances and friends. He is at present doing business as: (1) Importer of cotton, spun silk and Art Silk yarns and Piece-goods from England, the Continent of Europe, China and Japan: (2) Importer of Textile Machinery for the Weaving, Dyeing, Bleaching and Finishing of Cotton Piece-goods; (3) Cloth Selling Agent for Local Mills; (4) Managing Director of Shree Ram Mills Ltd., Bombay.

In 1935 he bought the Crescent Mills of the Currimbhoy Groups with the help of his friends and converted it into a fine spinning and weaving Mill complete with up-to-date Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Machines. This mill is successfully working and spins only fine yarns from 50s to 120s average about 65s counts and cloth made out of the same.

Besides his commercial and manufacturing business he takes great interest in social and public activities, specially for the benefit of the Parsee unemployed. He has made liberal contributions both privately and publicly to help various social and other institutions to relieve distress and to help those who are willing to work and improve their prospects. He has donated large sums to Dr. Massina's Hospital. He has built a cheap rent chawl for the benefit of Parsees, has founded a Lying-in-Hospital at Udawada, and is engaged in promoting employment centres to educate and give employment to the Parsee unemployed. Address: Cook's Building, 324, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.



MUHAMMAD MUSA SAIF, Ex-Sheriff of Madras, Khan Bahadur (1940); born in 1884 at Bangalore, educated at Madras Christian College, is a Cutchi Memon Muslim, leader of the Muslim community of South India, philanthropist, and a benevolent supporter of various charitable institutions, a prominent figure in Madras commercial circles and public movements. A leading merchant and big landlord. Started business 30 years ago, City representative for the Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited for its Products. Director: Kothari Textiles Ltd, and Madras Safe Deposit Co., Ltd.

Member, S. I. Chamber of Commerce and its executive committee

since its inception. Was its Secretary from 1920 to 1926; was Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1920 to 1929 and Trustee, Madras Port Trust, 1922 to 1923; was M.L.C., Madras, 1923—1926; was associated with the United Nationalist Party; member of standing committee (Finance); one of the founders of the Madras Piece-goods Merchants' Association and was its Hon. Secretary; was appointed special Constable when there was looting in Madras in 1918. Is a Freemason; Member, Cosmopolitan Club and S. I. A. Association; was a Member and Director of the Egmore Benefit Society Limited; was Trustee, Ameerunnisa Begum's Mosque Endowment. Is a member of the Madras Educational Council; Madras Presidency Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society; Depressed Classes Mission Society; Pasteur Institute, Coonoor; All-India Muslim League; Mahomedan Educational Conference, Aligarh (for Life); Anjuman-e-Mufid-e-Ahlai Islam, Madras; a Trustee of the Victoria Public Hall; President of the Anjuman-e-Khair Khac Gurba, Madras; Mahomedan Educational Association of S. I.; Mahomedan Female Aid Charity Fund; Muslim Orphanage, Madras; Madras United Club; Y. M. C. A.; Hon. Presidency Magistrate and Non-official Visitor to the Madras Penitentiary, Lawly Institute, Ootacamund. Madras Race Club. Madras Pinjrapole Committee. Is a member of:—Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Countess of Dufferin Fund (Madras Branch); Slums of India Mission, Madras; Vigilance Association, Madras; Children's Aid Society, Association of the Blind; Madras Agri-Horticultural Society; Overseas League; Indian Red Cross Society; Provincial War Committee; Madras District War Committee and also Propaganda and Finance Sub-Committees; President, Muslim Chamber of Commerce of S. I., Vice-President, Hindustan Scout Association; United Municipal Association; President: Madras Cutchi Memon Jamath. Appointed Sheriff of Madras for 1939. Address: 12, Graemes and 2/53, Bufler Street, Madras. Telegrams: Islam.

MUTHA: RAO BAHADUR
MOTILAL BALMUKUND,
 Banker and Merchant.

Born: 1st September 1890.

Educated at Satara High School.

Married in 1911, two sons and two daughters. After completion of his education, joined family business of bankers, which has its Head Office at Satara by name Messrs. Mokandas Hajarimal, Bankers and Merchants, carrying on business in cloth at 'Fancy Stores' and that of gold and jewellery at 'Saraf Sanchaya' with branches at Bombay and Sholapur. Was an elected member, Satara Municipality, for 12 years from 1914 and also Chairman of the School Board of the Municipality. President of



the Satara Municipal Borough unanimously elected first in 1936 and again re-elected in 1938. Was President of the Taluka Local Board for more than 12 years and a member of the District Local Board, Satara. Has been Resident General Secretary of the All-India S. S. Jain Conference. Was a President of the Oswal Conference at Ahmednagar, 1925 and Hon. Treasurer, Viceroy's Bihar Relief Committee, Satara District. He is a Vice-President of the Aryangla Vaidyak Shala and a President of the Rayat Shikshan Training College. Was a Treasurer of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee, 1935. At present he is Hon. Treasurer, District War Funds Committee and also of the District After-care Association, Satara. He has contributed Rs. 1,001/- towards the War Gifts Fund and is touring throughout the district for the collection of funds. He is a recipient of the Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. He is a Director of Long Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Poona; District Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Ltd., Karad; Godavari Sugar Mills Ltd.; and a member of the Council of the Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd., Satara. Created Rao Saheb in 1931 and Rao Bahadur in 1936. Was Hon. Bench Magistrate (First Class) and a Chairman 'A' Bench of Magistrates F.C., Satara, 1936. President of the United Khandesh Merchants' Conference at Jalgaon in 1939. Rao Bahadur Motilal has donated Rs. 10,000 towards the S. S. Jain Boarding House, Poona, and also financially helped several other institutions including the Ghatkopar Jeevadayamandal. He has in his uncle's name donated Rs. 5,000 towards the Aryangla Vaidyak Shala, Satara. He earmarked Rs. 60,000 for charities to various institutions in memory of his uncle at the time of his uncle's sad departure. He was a Chairman of the District Committee of The Liberal Federation, Satara in 1938. Was a recipient of an address presented to him as Captain of Volunteer Corps of the Jain Swetambar Sthanakwasi Conference and also of that presented by All-India Swetambar Sthanakwasi Jain Sangh, 1939. A worthy son of a worthy father he is taking part in all public and religious matters. *Address:* Satara City.



NANPARA AND MOHAMDI RAJ : RAJA SAAYID MOHAMMAD SAADAT ALI KHAN, is the only son of the late Raja Saiyid Mohamud Ashlaq Ali Khan, in his time a poet of great repute and author of numerous books, and the late Rani M. Sarfaraz Begum of the Mohamdi Raj, Oudh.

During the last World War the late Rani Saheba helped the British Government with men and money. The Lucknow University, the King George's Medical College as well as the Prince of Wales Zoological Gardens at Lucknow are indebted to the late Rani Saheba for her munificent and liberal donations.

The present Raja inherited Nanpara from his maternal grandfather, Raja Sir Jang Bahadur Khan, Kt., c.s.i. The title of Raja was conferred on the Nanpara House in 1763 by the Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula, the King of Oudh and has since been recognized by the British Government as hereditary.

Born in 1904. Educated at the Colvin Taluqdars' College, Lucknow, to which is added the vast experience of a traveller and broad out-look having visited the continent of Europe, England and the Near East frequently. The Raja Saheb succeeded to the Nanpara Gadi in 1911.

The Raja is well-known for his drive against illiteracy. The Saadat High School recently established at Nanpara marks his great winning stroke towards liberalizing education in his Raj. The Lady Hallett Women's Hospital established recently at Nanpara conspicuously marks his humane feeling towards his subjects and his deep interest in all social and civic matters.

He is fond of Shikar and is an excellent shot. Has 29 tigers to his credit. He plays tennis, polo and swims equally well. He is a member of well-known clubs such as Bagatella Club, Paris, Tennis Club, Touring Club, Racing Club and Royal Automobile Club of France; Indian Gymkhana Club, London, Queen's Club, London, Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay and Imperial Gymkhana and Chelmsford Club, New Delhi. He is a patron of the U.P. Aero Club. He is a member of the U.P. Legislative Assembly.

Heir-Apparent, Nanpara Raj : Asif Saadat Ali Khan.

Heir-Apparent, Mohamdi Raj : Arif Saadat Ali Khan.

Dewan : C. R. Coombs, Esq.

Address : Nanpara Palace, Lucknow.

NAWAB GANJ ALIABAD ESTATE : SARDAR NAWAZISH ALI KHAN QIZILBASH OF : belongs to a noble family of the Punjab distinguished for religious, military and administrative services.

Born : 1901. *Educ. :* At Central Model School and Forman Christian College, Lahore. Took his B.A. Hons. Degree of the Punjab University in 1923.

Brother : Sahabzada Mohammad Hussain Khan Qizilbash.

Succeeded his uncle Khan Bahadur Nawab Mohammad Ali Khan, C.S.I., on the 22nd February 1935.

Married in 1936, the daughter of Mirza Bahadur Mirza Mohammad Sadiq Ali Khan, a premier Chief of Oudh and has got a son and a daughter.

Heir : Nawabzada Fateh Ali Khan.

Estates : Taluqdari Estate of Nawab Gunj Aliabad Dist., Bahraich in Oudh, Rakh Juliana in Lahore Districts in the Punjab and Kerbala and Hoor Hosain Estates in Iraq (Arabia).

The Sardar has travelled widely in the Near and Middle East and knows English, Arabic, Persian, Punjabi and Urdu very well. He has a good taste for History, particularly Islamic History. He is deeply interested in education, social reforms, politics and estate management. He is a whole time worker and never tires of performing any arduous task. Simple living and high thinking is his 'Motto.'

He is an Hony. Bench Magistrate at Bahraich, and a Special Magistrate of Nanpara, a non-official visitor of Jails, Director of the Central Exchange Bank Ltd. of Lahore, Trustee of Maharaj Singh High School of Bahraich. He is in charge of Muharram Dul-Dul Procession of Lahore and other ecclesiastical activities and is an Hony. General Secretary of Madrasatul Waizeen of Lucknow, the central institution of the Immamia sect in India. In 1937 he was awarded a Coronation Medal.

Hobbies : Gardening and Reading. *Recreation :* Tennis and Shooting.

History : The Sardar is a grandson of the late Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan and Nawab Sir Fateh Ali Khan and traces the history of the family to the days of Nadir Shah when one of his ancestors was Governor of Kandahar. In 1839 Nawab Ali Raza Khan became a friend of the British and fought on their side at Mudki, Feroze Shah and Sobraon and raised a troop of cavalry which was later on embodied in the well-known Hodson's Horse, for which he was awarded the estate known as Nawab Ganj Aliabad Estate, Oudh, comprising 147 villages. A pension was also granted to him which was later replaced by a grant of property known as Rakh Khamba.

Address : Nawabganj Aliabad, Bahraich Oudh, and Mubarak Haveli, Lahore.





NAWAB MUHAMMAD MOIN-UD-DIN KHAN, NAWAB MOIN-UD-DOWLA, BAHADUR, the only son of the late Nawab Sir Asman Jah Bahadur, one of the three great Paigah Nobles of the Hyderabad State, was born in Hyderabad (Deccan) in the year 1891. Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla's Paigah or feudal state covers an area of 1,821 square miles and has a population of 276,533, while its annual revenue amounts to Rs. 22 lakhs. He carries on the adminis-

tration with the help of a Council consisting of a President and two Members.

In 1919 Nawab Moin-ud-din Khan Bahadur was given the title of Nawab Eyanath Jung, and in 1922 the title of Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla. In 1923 he was appointed Minister in charge of the Industrial Department and also a Member of the Executive Council. The next year he was given charge of the Military Department and in 1927 he resigned the post, for, by an order of His Exalted Highness the Nizam, his Paigah Estates were released from the Court of Wards and he was made the Amir of the Sir Asman Jahi Paigah.

Though at one time a keen rider, Polo Player and Racing Noble, Nawab Moin-ud-Dowla Bahadur's present main recreation is shooting. He is also passionately fond of watching cricket, and he has done much to encourage the game and raise its standard not only in Hyderabad (Deccan) but in the whole of India. The All-India Gold Cup Cricket Tournament, which was started 10 years ago as a result of his munificence, attracts to Hyderabad most of the best Cricketers in India. The last M.C.C. and Australian fixtures in Secunderabad, Deccan, were also due to his keen interest in Cricket and his generosity.

NAWAB SALAR JUNG BAHADUR (MIR YUSUF ALI KHAN), one of the premier noblemen of Hyderabad, Deccan, and the sole representative of the illustrious family of Sir Salar Jung the Great of Mutiny fame.

Born: 13th June 1889 at Poona.

Educated: At Nizam College. Was Prime Minister between 1912-15; has travelled all over Europe, Iraq, Persia, Syria, Palestine, etc.



Area of Estate: 1,480 square miles *Population:* 202,739.
Revenue: Over Rs. 15 lakhs.

Administration is divided into several departments on modern lines, and is under the direct control of the Nawab Saheb who personally supervises the work.

Family History: About the middle of the 17th century the great-grandfather of the Nawab Saheb migrated from Medina to the Adil Shahi kingdom of Bijapur where he settled and married into a noble's family. After the fall of the kingdom, the members of the family took service under the Moguls. Later on they transferred their allegiance to the family of the Nizams and served them as Prime Ministers, who are as follows:—

(1) Shair Jung, (2) Ghayur Jung, (3) Dargah Khuli Khan Salar Jung, (4) Mir Alam, (5) Munirul-Mulk, (6) Sirajul-Mulk, (7) Sir Salar Jung I, (8) Sir Salar Jung II, (9) the present Salar Jung.

The Nawab Saheb has given a 'Hurricane' to the British Government and it bears his name amongst the Hyderabad squadron.

Address: Hyderabad (Deccan).



NAWAB TILAWAT JUNG
BAHADUR, SAHIBZADA
MIR TILAWAT ALI
KHAN, B.A. (Punjab).

Born in 1880.

Descendant of the Jr. Branch of the Ruling family of Hyderabad, his grandfather being the second son of Nizam III of Hyderabad. Those who come in contact with him can detect the physical and mental characteristics of his Turkoman lineage. The Nawab Saheb is also one of the premier Nobles of the State who are exempted from the Arms Act of British India.

Beginning his service with the State as First Asstt. to the Home Secretary, he held various posts of trust and responsibility, such as Chief Inspector of Schools at Headquarters, Commander and Pay Master of the household and Body Guard Troops of H.E.H. the Nizam, etc. He was a member of the Legislative Council of the State representing the City Municipality and afterwards a nominated member on behalf of the Sarfikhlas. He was Cabinet Minister in charge of Public Works Department and Medical Department; Secretary and Sadrul Maham of Sarfikhlas; Member of the Executive Council with Revenue and Local Fund and Agriculture portfolios. He has been responsible for the introduction of Service Stamps, Money Order and Savings Bank systems in the Postal Department of the State. The suggestion for the early completion of the Kazipet-Belharsha Railway line which links up the N. S. Railway with Delhi and Madras Chord line originated from him and he prevented the extension of the contract with the N. G. S. Railway Company to 1954 which made it possible for the Nizam's Government to acquire and take over the control of the Railway in 1930.

Though not entrusted with any portfolio at present in the administration of the State, the Nawab Sahib still serves as a member of the Sarfikhlas Committee which manages the administration of the Crown lands and the household departments of the Ruler.

Sahibzada Mir Akbar Ali Khan, the Nawab Saheb's only son, was born in 1909. He graduated from the Madras University and was awarded a special European Scholarship by the Gracious Command of H.E.H. the Nizam. He joined Trinity College and returned to Hyderabad with the Economics Tripos Degree of Cambridge University.

Address: The City, Hyderabad, Dn.

NEMIVANT, GOVIND RAO, B.A., son of Ram Rao Nemivant, is the fifth descendant of the ancestor of the family—one of the ancient illustrious and historical Hindu noble families of Hyderabad, Deccan.

Family History: Raja Nemivant Bahadur rendered heroic and meritorious services to the British and the Nizam in the famous battle of Kharda and a number of other battles that were fought against Tipu Sultan. He was the Attorney of Nawab Arastu Jah Bahadur, the famous Prime Minister of Asaf Jahi Dynasty. It is a historical fact that when the Peshwas had detained the Nawab in Poona, Raja Nemivant Bahadur was instrumental in procuring his release and conducting his safe return to Hyderabad. In recognition of this service, he was granted the Killedari of Ousa, the Jagirs and Mansabs, with all its paraphernalia of Umari, Nowbat and Roshan Chowki, and was honoured with the title of Raja Nemivant Bahadur. These services to the State were even recognised and appreciated by the British Government. His son held an important and responsible post in Saraf-e-Khas Mubarak. One of his descendants, Raja Janardhan Rao Bahadur, was appointed to an important military post and his younger brother Raja Hari Har Rao Bahadur, for his excellent Urdu and Persian calligraphy, was conferred with the hereditary post of Tosha Khana Mubarak, and was also the custodian of Royal Jewellery. Raja Ram Rao Bahadur, another well-known descendant of the family, was appointed Talukdar during the Zilla Bandi and also enjoyed the two important posts mentioned above. Thus it is evident that faithful and meritorious service to the State and the Crown is the hallmark of distinction of this family.

Born: 30th August 1910. *Educated:* At Madarse-Alia and Nizam College, Hyderabad, Dn., graduated from Ferguson College, Poona, in October, 1937.

Govind Rao Nemivant is a lover of art and literature. He is very fond of collecting good literary books and works of art for his home library. Befitting the established tradition, his is the burning desire to hold an important and responsible post in the State, suitable to his high rank and position. He is interested in manly games like riding and swimming and himself plays tennis well. He helps with an open hand many of the public institutions in the State and has also contributed liberally to the War Fund.

Address: Malkajgiri, Hyderabad-Deccan.





PANCHAKOTE R A J:
RAJA SRI SRI KALYANI
PROSAD SINGHA DEO.

Born: 16th March 1899.

Married: The only daughter of the Taluqdar of Antu, in Protapgarh District.

Succeeded: On the 29th September 1938, succession is by primogeniture.

Her-apparent: Sri Sri Sankari Prosad Singha Deo.

The Raj is one of the most ancient in India. Founded as early as 81 A.D. by Maharaja Damodar Sekhar, a direct descendant of Bikromaditya, who came from Dhar in Central India. The Raj was

an independent state, and first paid a tribute to Mahomedan rulers in 1632-33 and even during the British period it was semi-independent, until the permanent settlement of 1793. Various minor principalities, now large Estates, used to be under its suzerainty and the old bond persists in sentiment. At one period of history the home of the family, until recently a ruling family, was Panchet Hill, not far from Asansol. The present seat is Kashipur (Manbhum), Rly. Station, Adra, B.N.R. and the palace is one of the finest buildings in Bihar.

The family is known throughout India for its munificence, its extensive charitable and religious endowments, and the devotion of the tenantry to the head of the noble house.

The Raja is a good sportsman. He takes keen interest in administrative affairs, public works and in the development of his vast estate. He takes personal interest in the welfare of his tenants, particularly in the matter of education.

He maintains a free Sanskrit College and a Charitable Dispensary, and also contributes liberally to the local Schools. He has contributed Rs. 50,000 to the War Fund.

In recognition of his war and other Public Services the title of Raja was conferred on him by the Government of India in 1941.

Manager: Mr. Pannalal Bose, M.A. (District and Sessions Judge, Retired). *Private Secretary:* Mr. Subodh Kumar Mitra, M.Sc., B.L.

Area: nearly 3,000 square miles comprising extensive properties—including valuable mines—in Manbhum, Burdwan, Ranchi, Bankura, Orissa, Calcutta and Benares.

PARLAKIMEDI: CAPTAIN
 MAHARAJA SRI SRI SRI
 KRISHNA CHANDRA GAJA-
 PATHI NARAYANA DEO, M.L.C.,
 Maharaja of Parlakimedi,
 Ganjam District.

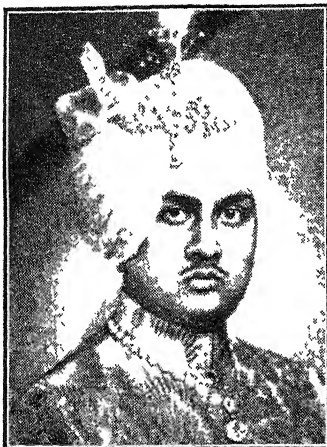
Born: 26th April 1892.

Educated: At Maharaja's
 College, Parlakimedi and
 Newington College, Madras.

Area: 698 sq. miles.

The Maharaja Saheb was a member of the Royal Commission on Agriculture; a delegate to the First Indian Round Table Conference; an associated member of the Orissa Boundary Committee and was selected in 1933 as a representative of the All-India Land-Holders' Association to give evidence before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London. He is an Honorary Adviser and Visitor to the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. He has been taking a prominent part in commercial and industrial advancement and owns a Railway Line of 59 miles. He maintains a Salt Factory at Pundi measuring 300 acres and owns a big Rice Mill, a First Grade College, and Sanskrit College, three large Girls' Schools for Oriya and Telugus, an Agricultural Demonstration Farm and Veterinary Hospital. He has to his credit a long list of magnificent public services. He contributed Rs. 1,00,000 to the Research Institute, Coonoor, and Rs. 20,000 to Post-Graduates for Research work in food and commercial crops at Coimbatore Government College of Agriculture. During the Great War he subscribed Rs. 3,10,000 towards War Loans and Funds and recruited men both for Combatant and Non-Combatant Forces. He holds an Honorary Commission in the Land Forces since 1918. In recognition of his meritorious services and the interest taken in improving the condition of his Samasthan and its people he was awarded the title of Rajah (personal) in 1918, Rajah (hereditary) in 1922, Maharaja (personal) on 1-1-1936, Honorary 2nd Lieutenant in 1918 and subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain. The Maharaja Saheb is keenly interested in big game hunting having bagged many panthers and tigers besides other wild animals and is also a keen cricketer. He is a member of several important Clubs in the Madras Presidency and of the East Indian Association, London. He was returned unopposed to the Orissa Assembly on 23-1-1937. He was called upon to form the first Ministry in Orissa. The Maharaja Saheb was elected as President, District Board, Ganjam, Chatrapur, in 1936. The Maharaja is a member of the Provincial & District War Committees of Madras & Orissa and has contributed about Rs. 20,000 towards War Funds in addition to rendering help in recruiting work. He recently contributed £5000 to the Orissa War Fund for the purchase of a Fighter Plane.





RAMGARH RAJ : MAHARAJA KAMAKSHYA NARAIN SINGH BAHADUR of Ramgarh Raj, Bihar.

Born : 10th August 1916, Assumed full control, 10th August 1937.

Educated : at the Rajkumar College, Raipur, and afterwards at Mayo College, Ajmer.

Married : Princess Lalita Rajya Lakshmi the eldest daughter of H. E. General Shingha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, S.M.N.T., S.P.G., D.B., Minister Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary of the King of Nepal at the Court of St. James, London and the niece of H. M. the King of Nepal.

The Ramgarh Raj is situated in the District of Hazaribagh in Bihar. It consists mostly of hills, forests and lands brought under cultivation. Its climate all round the year is simply delightful. It has beautiful valleys with picturesque scenery and attracts a large number of visitors every year from the neighbouring Provinces. There are numerous waterfalls, hot-springs and antiquities that bear witness to its glorious past all of which are easily accessible by car. Padma, the present Capital, has all the amenities of modern life.

The ancestors of the present Maharaja Bahadur were Rathor Rajputs and trace their descent from Maharaja Manikchand, a brother of the illustrious Maharaja Jaychand of Kanouj. In 1368 A.D. Singh Deo came from Khairagarh Kanti in Bundelkhand to this part of the country and established a new Kingdom, the capital of which was Urda in the Pargana of Karanpura. During the reign of Maharaja Dalel Singh the capital of the Raj was removed first to Badam and then to Ramgarh where Maharaja Ram Singh built a fort which is still in existence. Since then the Raj has been known as Ramgarh. Maharaja Tej Singh Bahadur, however, removed the capital to Ichak and from there it was removed in 1873 to Padma, the present capital. The Maharajas of Ramgarh rendered valuable services to the Crown, and helped in suppressing the Mutiny of 1857 and the Santal insurrection. The long line of successive Maharajas of Ramgarh duly enjoyed and exercised even during the Mohammadan rule in India the rights and privileges of a Sovereign Power.

The present Maharaja from his very infancy showed promise of his future greatness. He was very industrious and hard-working and had an unquenchable thirst for learning. Immediately after assuming

charge of the Raj in August 1937 prior to which the Raj was managed by the Court of Wards the Maharaja Bahadur diverted his full attention to the interest of the Raj and by his manifold benevolent activities has become extremely popular among his Raiyats. He tries to keep himself in direct touch with all his subjects especially the poorer section and hence he is accessible to all. During the last three and half years the Maharaja Bahadur has worked day and night, often going to the interior parts of the Raj and each time inaugurating some new scheme to foster the growth of a healthy and progressive peasantry. His methodical ways of living have resulted in his infinite capacity and constant desire for hard work. His chief pleasure is to be at his office table where he works harder and longer than the hard-worked officials of the Raj. The Raj is making good progress in all directions. The Maharaja Bahadur has brought about a remarkable change in the life of Ramgarh people. His driving force is making itself felt in every direction.

The Maharaja Bahadur is a sportsman, a public man and a distinguished scholar. His extensive travels throughout India has enabled him to conduct the administration on highly progressive and efficient lines. The famous congress sessions were held here in Ramgarh last year and even the important congress



Raj Crest.

leaders were full of praise at the cordial relations existing between the Maharaja and his subjects.

The Raj is trying to render all possible help to Agricultural Exhibitions in shape of Melas, etc., at Ramgarh and Chatra—the two big centres of the Raj. The Raj owns three hospitals, one High School,

one Middle School and one Primary School and gives monetary help to almost all other schools and dispensaries run by the District Board. In addition to these the Raj has Travelling Dispensary Vans under eminent Doctors to render first aid to the tenants and is employing a number of qualified Vaidas to administer indigenous medicines to the Agriculturists.

The Maharaja Bahadur has already made his mark in the public life of Bihar. He was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Kshattriya Mahasabha which was held last year in Patna. He is a member of the General Council of the Rajkumar College at Raipur, nominated by H. E. the Governor of Bihar to represent the landlords of Chota Nagpur and South Bihar and was later on elected to the Managing Committee. Recently he was elected President of the Provincial Hindu Mahasabha. He is Vice-President of the Bihar Landholders' Association and the Hazaribagh War Committee. He is also a Member of the Executive body of the Bihar War Committee. All public causes receive the willing support of the Maharaja Bahadur and the following donations testify to his generosity :—

Rs 1,00,000 to the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund, Rs 1,00,000 to the George VI Coronation Fund, Rs 67,000 for the Indoor Hospital Building at Hazaribagh, Rs 40,000 for the Nurses' Ward in the Mission Zenana Hospital Hazaribagh, Rs 25,000 to the Prince of Wales Fund, Rs 15,000 to the Leprosy Fund, Rs 10,000 to the Thanks Giving Fund, Rs 14,102 to the Zenana Mission Hospital at Hazaribagh, Rs 25,000 to the King George V Memorial Fund, Rs 25,000 to different Schools and Hospitals in the Raj, Rs 9,000 to the poor and destitute when the Maharaja Bahadur was touring in the Raj recently, Rs 50,000 to the Viceroy's War Purposes Fund, Rs 2,000 Bihar Flying Club.

The Tikkait Sardar (*Hen - Appa - rent*) was born on the 27th of January 1938 amidst great rejoicings of the people of Ramgarh. To make the occasion remembered for many years to come the Maharaja Bahadur was pleased to announce valuable concessions to the tenants and accordingly when he went on tour he sanctioned a grand sum of Rs 50,000 to finance the Agri-



cultural and musical works in the Raj.

The Hen-Apparent is being brought up with the utmost care under the strict but affectionate supervision of the Maharajmata Sahiba (mother of the Maharaja Bahadur). During the 31st Birthday a District Sports meeting (first of its kind in Padma) under the patronage of the Maharaja Bahadur was held and the Tikkait Sardar

while acknowledging gracefully the greetings of the Winners distributed all the trophies himself amidst great cheers and to the amusement of guests and visitors.

The Maharajmata Sahiba is the worthy spouse of a talented husband. Like her husband she is benevolent by nature and takes part in all public charities. Recently she contributed a handsome amount from her private purse to meet all expenses for the construction and maintenance of a maternity and child-welfare centre in Padma, the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Hallett, the wife of the then Governor of Bihar.

Maharajmata Sahiba is the mother of the present Maharaja Bahadur and the eldest daughter of the late Raja Sahib of Porahat. She is very fond of music, painting and needlework and takes great interest in the social and educational uplift of women. It was at her instance that her father started a Girls' School and a fairly large Zenana Hospital in his Capital. She has travelled extensively in India, England and the Continent of Europe.

Rajmata Sahiba, grandmother of the present Maharaja Bahadur, is better known as the Grand old Lady of the Raj. From her very

infancy she has been brought up in the midst of a religious household and she has rightly kept the tradition of the Ramgarh Raj family by her numerous charities, which are sure to be remembered with respect. From the income of her estate which is a Khosposh grant to her by the Raj she has constructed a magnificent building in Padma which is known as "Shreenagai" and is a real piece of Indian art.

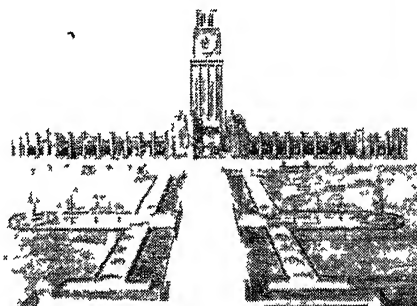


Lieutenant Kumar Basant Narain Singh, M R A S (Eng), F R E S, F R H S (Lond), M A M N H, M N G S (U S A), is the younger brother of the Maharaja Bahadur and was born in 1918. He was educated along with his brother at the Rajkumar College, Raipur and Mayo College, Ajmer. The attachment and affection between the two brothers is so great that they are living together as members of a common household. The Kumar is an enthusiastic sportsman and a good shot, has bagged several tigers in the Raj forests. He is the Chief Secretary of the Raj, a member of the Executive Committee of the Bihar Landholders' Association, Vice-President of the

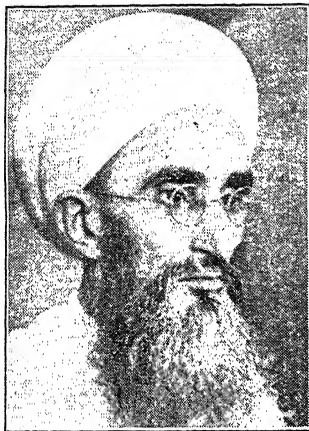
Rural Reconstruction Association, Hazaribagh and the District Scouts Commissioner for Hazaribagh. He has recently been made an Honorary Lieutenant of the 11-19th Hyderabad Regiment. He has made extensive tours in various foreign countries.

Area 5 000 sq
miles Population
900 000 Income
About Rs 12,00,000

*Raj Secretariat,
Padma.*



Chief Secretary HON LT KUMAR BASANT NARAIN SINGH, M R A S (Eng), F R E S, F R H S (Lond), M A M N H, M N G S (U S A) *Advisor and Dewan* CHOWDHARY ROSHAN LAL *Chief Manager* RAI BAHADUR PANDIT G S UPADHYA, B A *Manager* BABU JUGAL KISHORE PRASAD *Huzur Secretary and Hon A D C* THAKUR RAM KUMAR SINGH *Secretary for Legal Affairs* S N ROY, B A, B L *Finance Secretary* SARDAR DIWAN SINGH GOINDI, G D A *Development Secretary and Hon A D C* KUNWAR PRATAP SINGH, B A *1st Asst Manager* BABU BATESHWAR PRASAD SINGH, B A, B L



SAIYEDNA, TAHER SAIFUDDIN SAHEB, H. H. SARDAR (Mullaji Saheb), High Pontiff of Dawoodi Bohra Shia Mohommedan Community and First Class Sardar of the Deccan. *Born* : At Surat on 5th August 1885. *Succeeded* : 1915. Silver Jubilee of accession celebrated all over India 1940.

He is the 51st incumbent of the pontifical office of Dai-i-Mutlaq. He derives his succession from Prophet Mohommed (peace be upon him), through his descendents the Fatemide Caliphs of Egypt. Nearly 900 years back, owing to political upheavals in Egypt, the last Fatemide Caliph Imam Saiyedna Taiyeb retired into

seclusion while his Dawat was transferred to Yemen where the incumbents ruled as Sultans. From Yemen the 23rd Dai transferred the seat of Dawat to India. In India, the Dais were the recipients of high honour and enjoyed special privileges from the Moghul Emperors. They were also accorded royal honour by the Peshwas, the Holkars and the Scindias. The East India Company counted the Saiyednas among the Indian nobility. His Holiness besides being a First Class Sardar of the Deccan enjoys all the concomitant privileges, including exemption from the operation of the Arms Act and personal appearance in Civil Courts. Has eleven sons and eight daughters. *Heir-apparent* ; Prince Mohomedbhaisaheb Burhanuddin is the 52nd in line.

He wields supreme command and jurisdiction, civil and religious, over the members of his community, who owe him allegiance and are bound to obey him and abide by his decisions, which are absolute and final. He appoints his deputies, called Amils, in every town wherever his followers live to maintain a constant contact with them. His Holiness is a liberal patron of Education, Arts and Industry and has established a separate department to administer the 350 Madressahs, including High Schools with hostels attached to them. At these Madressahs free education is imparted to children. He is an eminent Arabic Scholar and one of the greatest exponents of Islamic culture. Every year during the month of Ramzan, he writes a brochure in Arabic on religious and philosophical subjects. These writings are acknowledged masterpieces of Arabic literature. His charities and benevolence know no bounds. Amongst his multifarious munificences the construction of Quibla in Masjid-e-Aqsa at Jerusalem, the preparation of Kiswat, *i.e.*, an artistic carpet of silver brocade for the covering of the inner walls of the Holy Kaaba, at Mecca, the presentation of Gold and Silver Zarih (sepulchres) to the Mausoleas of the Saints of Najaf and Kerbala at Iraq and also the erection of a Minaret outside the shrine of Moulana Hussain the Martyr of Islam, are a few striking examples. *Address* : Saifi Mahal, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

**SAYANA : DIWAN BAHADUR
NARAYANRAO VITHAL.**

Born : 2nd January 1902.

The Diwan Bahadur is the son of the late Seth Vithal Sayana, a well-known building contractor of Bombay, who undertook the construction of such important public buildings as the Prince of Wales Museum, the General Post Office, the Science Institute, Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, the Small Causes Court and numerous others, and who during his lifetime donated a sum of Rs. 51,000 to the Maharashtra Education Society, Poona, and was renowned for his charitable disposition.



Diwan Bahadur Narayanrao entered the business of his father at the comparatively young age of 18, and since then, has executed constructional work worth many lakhs of rupees.

He has donated a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs for building a civil hospital at Thana, the foundation of which was laid in 1935 by His Excellency the late Lord Brabourne, the then Governor of Bombay. It was named "Vithal Sayana Hospital" to perpetuate his father's memory, and opened by the late Lord Brabourne in 1936. He also runs a free dispensary at Thana since 1927 in memory of his mother, the late Gangoobai Vithal Sayana, and it is open to all without any distinction of caste or creed. Diwan Bahadur Narayanrao is very religious and a devotee of the Deity "Dattatreya" whose temple he has constructed at Thana.

He has founded a free library in the compound of his temple at Thana and recently he donated a large number of books to the Telugu Free Library, Bombay. He takes a keen interest in education and sports and is a life-member of the Cricket Club of India. Simple, generous and kind-hearted, he helps the poor and the needy, and his annual expenses in charities alone amount to more than Rs. 15,000.

The Government of India conferred on him the title "Diwan Bahadur" in the year 1937.

He donated Rs. 15,000 for the Vithal Sayana Telugu Gymkhana at Kamatipura and built a Pavilion which was opened by Sir J. C. Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay on 13th July 1940. As Chairman of the War Relief Committee he raised Rs. 50,000 from Thana District for the War Gift Fund. In 1940 he was nominated by the Government of Bombay as a Justice of the peace.

Address : Vithal Sayana Building, Bombay 2.



VIZIANAGRAM, MAHARAJ KUMAR SIR VIJAYA, M.L.A. (U.P.) of Vizianagram, owner of "Benares Estates" in the U.P. "Vizy" (as he is known in the field of Sport) was Captain of the Indian Cricket XI which toured Britain in 1936, Patron of Indian Sport; ex-minister, U.P. Government; has travelled extensively in Europe and America. Married: in 1923 has two daughters. His father established many charitable institutions and was for some time a Member of the Madras Legislative Council; his grandfather and great-grandfather were members of the Imperial Legislative Council. Both of

them had enjoyed the personal distinction of "His Highness" and also a salute of 13 guns and 19 guns respectively. They had both established many charitable institutions in Benares, Allahabad and other places and the former had also built a fountain at Hyde Park, London. The Town Hall at Benares, the Library known as Carmichael Library, Benares; the Vizianagram Hall in Muir College at Allahabad are a few of the many acts of munificence of the Vizianagram House. His nephew the present Raja Maharaj Manya Sultan Bahadur of Vizianagram, who is a minor, is the only Zemindar in India who has a salute of 11 guns in the district of Vizagapatam. The distinction "Maharaj Manya Sultan Bahadur" was conferred by the Moghal Emperors and was subsequently recognised as a hereditary family title by the British Government.

Born: On 28th December 1905; *Educated:* at the Princes' College, Ajmer, and Haileybury College, England. Whilst he was at the Princes' College, Ajmer, he won his Colours at Tennis and Cricket, and set up a record, as he was the youngest student to get a double (Panchranga), and this record has not yet been broken. In 1934 he stood for election to the Central Assembly from the Landholders' Constituency of the United Provinces, and was returned unopposed. On the eve of the inauguration of the reforms he stood for election to the U. P. Provincial assembly in 1936 and was returned by a large majority. One of the well-known big game hunters in India and has reached the coveted figure of a century of tiger. He was appointed interim Minister of Justice of the United Provinces Government under the New Act, 2nd April 1937. He has been a member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University since 1935 and was elected to the Executive Council unanimously in 1940. He was called upon by Sir S. Radhakishan, Vice-Chancellor of the University to accept the highest Blue-ribbon of the University as a special mark of distinction of the convocation of 1940.

WAI: NAWAB GULAMJILANI
BIJLIKHAN OF WAI.

Born : 28th July 1888.

Succeeded : October, 1894.

Termination of minority administration 1909.

Married : The youngest sister of H. H. The Nawab of Jaora, 29th July 1909, and the present Begumsaheba in 1912. The former died in 1930.

Educated : At the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and served in the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun, for two years. He was invited to rejoin the Corps during the Coronation of the late King Emperor in 1911.



The founder of the family held a high command in the army of the Emperor Aurangzebe who invaded the Deccan and conquered the kingdom of Bijapur. When the Emperor returned from Bijapur to Satara, Nawab Bijlikhan was left at Wai for the protection of the territory conquered from the Marathas. For carrying out successfully several expeditions and political Missions he was rewarded by the grant of a Jagir. He died in 1700 and was succeeded by his son Sheik Miran I. In 1708 when Shahu, the grandson of Shivaji, returned from Delhi and approached Satara he was opposed by Tarabai, his aunt. Nawab Sheik Miran I espoused Shahu's cause and placed him on the throne of Satara. In return for this service he received the Parganas of Erondol and Daryapur, and the highest honours that the Chatrapati could bestow upon him. When Raghuba, the father of the last Peshwa, was sent as a state prisoner to Kopergaon in the Ahmednagar District, Sheik Miran II held both father and son in captivity till 1796 when Baji Rao was brought to Poona by Maharaja Daulat Rao Scindia of Gwalior.

In 1820 after the conquest of the Deccan by the British Government the possessions of this family were restored under a Treaty dated 3rd July 1820 and included the pargana of Erondol, and numerous tracts of land in the Deccan, all the territory in the Nizam's Dominion being resumed. The present Chief Nawab Gulamjilani Bijlikhan takes precedence over all the first class Sardars in the Deccan. He was an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council for two years till 1920, and member of the Legislative Assembly from 1921 to 1923. He was elected Vice-President of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League, and is permanent President of the Satara District Anjuman Islam. He was appointed an Hon. A.D.C. to H. E. The Governor of Bombay in 1929, and was for some time President of the State Council, Jaora State.

Address : The Palace, Wai.



WALIUR RAHMAN, KHAN BAHADUR MOULVI, B.L., a Tea Planter and Zemindar of Jalpaiguri. Born in July, 1861, in the famous Kazi family of Cheora, District Tipperah. He received his early education in his native village, graduated in Arts and in Law from the Presidency College, Calcutta, and the Government College, Dacca, respectively. He is the third Muslim graduate of the Tipperah District. He lost his father while yet a boy but was brought up by his uncle the late Khan Bahadur Moulvi Rahim Bakhsh. *Married:* Begum Manija Khatun, youngest daughter of the late Kazi Mahammad Asghar of Cheora in May, 1889. Has six

sons and three daughters. He joined the Jalpaiguri bar in December, 1890, and practised law there for about 30 years. While at the bar he became connected with the tea industry of which his uncle was the pioneer among Indians. By dint of zeal, industry, frugality and honesty, he has now become the sole proprietor of several tea gardens and holder of a considerable number of shares of Jt. Stock Companies and owner of extensive Zemindary and other properties in Bengal and Assam. He has served in an honorary capacity in public bodies and organisations and participated in all social and loyal political movements in Jalpaiguri. He is a Life Member of the Sir Salimullah Muslim Orphanage at Dacca and has endowed two beds, the Lady Carmichael Bed and the Lady Jackson Bed in the female section of the Jalpaiguri General Hospital. He contributed Rs. 5,000 towards King George V Jubilee Fund, part of which together with other contributions have enabled the X-Ray installation in the Jalpaiguri General Hospital to be made. He has established a charitable dispensary at Walipur in the Darrang district in Assam and has been maintaining it at his own cost. In Cheora he has built a fine mosque and excavated tanks which supply pure drinking water to the people. He has done many other works of public utility. For his public services, munificence and loyalty he has been honoured with the title of Khan Bahadur. The naming of two nice buildings he has built in Jalpaiguri as "Nur Manzil" and "Alima Manzil" is very strong testimony of his love and esteem for his father and mother respectively. Though now in his 80th year he is still active and is himself managing his vast estates with the help of some of his sons. He is still acting as a Director in 12 joint stock tea companies and is known as "The tea magnate" of Jalpaiguri. He is going to convert his properties into a Private Joint Stock Company consisting of himself, his wife and children.

Address: "Alima Manzil," Jalpaiguri.

YUSUF: NAWAB SIR MUHAMMAD, Kt., Barrister-at-Law, is the biggest and most influential landholder in the eastern districts of the United Provinces. He is a hereditary Nawab and has been a member of the Legislative Council since the inauguration of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms in 1921. He was appointed a Minister in 1926 and continued in that office for nearly 12 years until the introduction of the Provincial Autonomy. He was also in the Interim Ministry formed under the new constitution. He has travelled widely and has made a special study of the people and problems of the United Provinces. He has rendered great public service by infusing a real spirit of self-government in the local bodies which has enabled and encouraged them to discharge their duties and obligations towards the public more effectively and efficiently. His personal interest and guidance in the affairs of the local bodies has been responsible for greater amenities to the public. It was through his patronage that the U.P. District Boards' Conference was originated and has been working so successfully.



The high standard of the provincial roads that the province can rightly boast of is the result of the continuous and untiring efforts of Nawab Sir Muhammad Yusuf in the Public Works Department. The great progress made by the Public Health Department, the increasing efficiency and popularity of the Medical Department, the growth of the co-operative movement and the general efficiency of the Registration and Veterinary Departments are all due to his sound and efficient administration during the last 12 years. He has always shown the spirit, initiative and enthusiasm for the good of the people and the province.

His services in the cause of the landholders are too well-known to be reiterated. In the well-being and uplift of the zemindars and the tenants he has always evinced keen and personal interest. An active worker of the Agra Province Zemindars' Association, he carried on an intensive campaign throughout the province and did his best to consolidate the position of the zemindars. In fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that the Agra Province Zemindars' Association is a lasting monument to his untiring and zealous efforts.

Several educational and religious institutions owe their existence to his generous and charitable disposition. His courtesy and obliging nature have won for him a popularity which is coveted by so many to-day. He has always been very popular in the Council and during his term of office as Minister wielded enormous influence over the members of the Legislative Council. He is the best speaker on Government benches and his influence in the councils has proved beyond a shadow of doubt that he is a pillar of real strength both to the Government and the public at large.

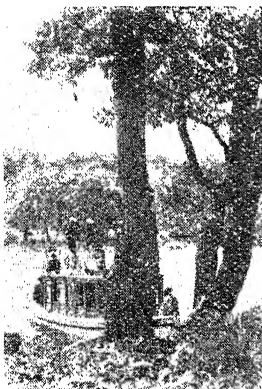
He is one of the most influential leaders of the Muslim community of All-India importance. He has contributed in no small measure in maintaining and consolidating the solidarity of the Mussalmans in India and has helped them in following a wise and sound policy in the interests of the country. He has rendered signal services to the Muslim community and by dint of his patriotism, is held in high esteem by persons of all schools of thought.

He is universally liked and respected both by officials and non-officials—Muslims and non-Muslims—and in him one can find a real example of a selfless worker who is always striving to do some real good to the people. His impartiality is well-known and he commands the confidence of the Hindus and Muslims alike in these provinces.

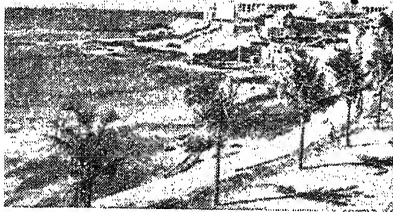
Address: 57, Newberry Road, Lucknow, 2, Nawab Yusuf Road, Allahabad; Urdu Kothi, Jaunpur.

TRAVANCORE

—The Land of Hills,
Forests & Lagoons



The Royal Game Sanctuary.



Cape Comorin.

ALSO VISIT

The Royal Game Sanctuary on the shores of the Periyar Lake, where you can see wild animals in their natural habitat.

View sunset and sunrise on the sea from **CAPE COMORIN**, the Land's End of India and stay at the Cape Hotel run under Government auspices.

OFFERS A WONDERFUL VARIETY OF SCENIC BEAUTY

Ancient temples have opened their portals to Hindus of all castes

TRIVANDRUM, the capital, affords modern amenities of City Life—See the great Temple, the Museum, the Zoological Gardens, the Aquarium, the Art Gallery, Sri Chitralayam. Trivandrum is a terminus of the South Indian Railway and connected by air to Bombay, Madras & Colombo. Seven and a half hours by air from Bombay.

While at Trivandrum stay in the

M A S C O T HOTEL

Eleven single rooms and six double rooms. All with Bathrooms attached. Hot and Cold Water. Modern sanitation. Comfortable furniture. Excellent cuisine.

FAMOUS HOUSES SERVING INDIA

KARACHI

COCHIN

MADRAS

BOMBAY

SHOLAPUR

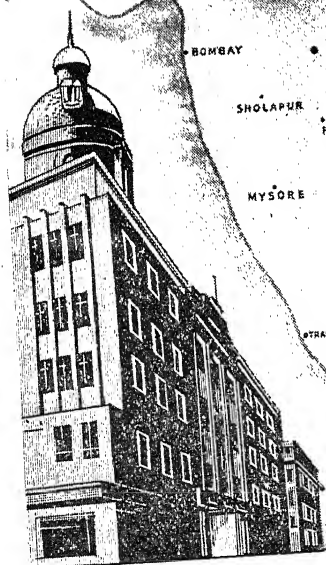
HYDERABAD

MYSORE

MADRAS

MADRAS

STRAYANCOBE



BOMBAY'S SARTORIAL ARTISTS A. R. DIAS & Bros.

IN their 32 years of business A. R. D. have won many laurels for their superlative work. A "seamless suit," created by the head of the firm, and sent to the Indian Catholic Exhibition of Arts and Crafts, in 1932, won the highest award, the Exhibition's gold medal. H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes, the then Governor of Bombay, who declared open the Exhibition, took special interest in the exhibit and complimented Mr. A. R. Dias on his skill and ability.

CORRECT STYLISTS FOR MEN.

Not only does A. R. D. mean a first-rate selection of materials, and accessories, with master-craft in cut and finish. A. R. D. means expert advice on the new men's styles of England and America. Close touch with their agents abroad maintains for A. R. D. that little "extra" that makes all the difference. And well-dressed men know that A. R. D. is the established Bombay centre for all that is new and correct in men's style.



EVERYTHING FOR MEN.

A trip to A. R. D.'s is always a pleasure, and a temptation to buy, too. For the shelves are always well-stocked with a fine display of attractive new wear, from studs and links to new felt hats and evening wear.

Take ties, for example; at A. R. D.'s there's always a grand choice, the finest in cravats from Europe and America.

The shirt stock, too, leaves nothing much to be desired. A. R. D. always have plenty of ready-made shirts and collars from the finest English and American houses. But, best of all is A. R. D.'s made-to-measure shirting service.

A. R. D. have always taken special care to stock the newest and best in quality headwear. There are excellent topees, and the famous English and American ranges of hats in many smart shades of soft velour and felt.

Besides, there are dress accessories of every description—all well and conveniently displayed. The establishment is situated at 105, Esplanade Road, opp. the Clock Tower.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established December 1911

HEAD OFFICE : Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

140 Branches and Pay Offices throughout India

	-	-	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	-	-	3,50,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	-	-	3,36,26,400
PAID-UP CAPITAL	-	-	1,68,13,200
RESERVE AND OTHER FUNDS	-	-	1,25,12,000
DEPOSITS AS AT 30-6-1941	-	-	36,37,99,000

DIRECTORS :

Haridas Madhavdas, Esq.
(Chairman).

The Rt Hon Nawab Sir Akbar
Hydari, Kt., P. C.

Ardeshir B. Dubash, Esq.

Dinshaw D. Romer, Esq

Vithaldas Kanji, Esq.

Noormahomed M. Chinoy Esq.

Bapooji Dadabhoy Lam, Esq.

Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esq.

Sir Ardeshir Dalal, Kt.

LONDON AGENTS

Messrs. Barclay's Bank Limited

Messrs. Midland Bank Limited

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY
DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED ON
TERMS WHICH MAY BE
ASCERTAINED ON APPLICATION

NEW YORK AGENTS:

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New
York

H. C. CAPTAIN,

• Managing Director.

"It is for development along these lines that an insurance institution should strive."

"COMMERCE,"

19th June, 1937.

HISTORY OF
THE SOCIETY



ESTABLISHED
1871

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

THE humblest beginning an insurance enterprise ever had was the Bombay Mutual's. Way back in 1870, seven earnest men with a total initial capital of seven rupees ventured to work the idea of life assurance on "mutual" basis. This meant that the enterprise would be run by the members for the members, that there would be no shareholders to take the bulk

of the profits, that there would be equality of power for all participating. These lofty ideals have been rigidly adhered to, all through these last 69 years of the Society's existence.

In March 1871, the little enterprise was registered as a Joint Stock Company with limited liability. Within seven days of incorporation, policies were issued



*Umakant S. Desai, Esq., M.A.
Chairman.*

involving a liability of a lakh of rupees ! This left the members in a quandary as to what would happen if a claim had to be met in the near future. Thereupon, every member agreed to pay upto Rs.5,000 in order to make up any contingent shortage. Fortunately, no claim was registered till 1874 when the funds of the Society were more than sufficient to cover it.

SURPRISE BONUS

In 1895, membership having increased, funds had soared to such a high figure that the Board of Directors thought it wise to refund 15 per cent. of the total premiums paid. And what a pleasant surprise it was for members !

AGENCY

The Society had no agents. It relied on the public to voluntarily step forward and become members. It was only in 1918 that the first Sole Agents for the whole of India were appointed.

In 1928, the Board of Directors took over the management from the Sole Agents and paved the way towards representing the Society in almost every important centre of business in India, Burma, Ceylon and British East Africa.

HIGH REPUTATION

By its straightforward business policy, prompt payment of liabilities and judicious management the Society has earned a fine reputation in the public.

The Society is unique in being the only institution established in India to give bonuses to policyholders right from its inception. It has always been the aim of the Society to give honest advice to prospective policyholders.

Here, then, is an institution whose stability and integrity inspire confidence ; an institution whose services extend even beyond policyholders—to their dependents.

Head Office :

**BOMBAY MUTUAL BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.**

our **service**

offers to every progressive advertiser the talents of the largest and best equipped staff of writers, designers and artists in India; and advertising space, at remarkably low rates per thousand copies sold, in a group of publications read by the wealthiest sections of every buying community in the country.

your **profit**

from this service is reaped from advertisements designed and written by experts—advertisements which cannot fail to attract and to sell. Preliminary designs and ‘copy,’ and complete details of advertising rates may be had on application to the Advertisement Manager, “The Times of India,” Bombay.

 **TIMES OF INDIA**
PUBLICATIONS

The Calendars.

1397

A full Calendar will be found at the beginning of this book. Below are given details of the other Calendars in use in India.

The *Jewish* Calendar is in accordance with the system arranged A.D. 355. The Calendar dates from the Creation, which is fixed as 3,760 years and 3 months before the beginning of the Christian Era; the year is Luni-solar.

The *Mahommedan*, or era of the Hejira, dates from the day after Mahomet's flight from Mecca, which occurred on the night of July 15, 622 A.D. The months are Lunar.

The *Faskh* year was derived from a combination of the Hejira and Samvat years by the order of Akbar; it is Luni-solar. The *Bengali* year seems also to have been related at one time to the Hejira, but the fact of its being Solar made it lose 11 days each year.

The *Samvat* era dates from 57 B.O., and is Luni-solar. The months are divided into two fortnights—*sudi*, or bright and *badee*, or dark. Each fortnight contains 15 *tukis*, which furnish the dates of the civil days given in our calendars.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS IN 1941.

New Year	Jan.	1	Cocoaanut Day	Aug.	6
Bakri-Id (Id-ul-Azha)	"	9	Gokul Ashtami	"	15
Muharram	Feb.	8	Ganesh Chaturthi and Sam-		
Maha Shivratri	"	24	vatsari	"	26
Holi (2nd day)	March	13	Parsi New Year	Sept.	4 & 5
Jamshedji Navroz	"	21	Khordad Sal	"	10
Id-E-Milad	April	10	Dassera	"	30
Good Friday	"	11	Divali (2 days)	Oct.	20 & 21
Easter	"	12 & 14	Ramzan-Id (Id-ul-Fitr)	"	23
Zarthost-No-Diso	June	12	Christmas	Dec.	24, 25 & 26
Birthday of His Majesty the			Bakri-Id (Id-ul-Azha)	Dec.	29
King Emperor	Such day as		New Year's Eve	"	31
	may be not-				
	fied hereafter.				

Notes.—(1) No days are notified as holidays on account of Ramnawami (6th April) and the first day of Diwali (19th October), as these festivals fall on days which are declared as holidays under section 25 of the Act referred to above.

(2) If any of the Muslim holidays notified above does not fall on the day notified, the Muslim servants of Government may be granted a sectional holiday on the day on which the holiday is actually observed in addition to a holiday on the day notified.

The following are the Hindu, Parsi, Muslim, Jewish, Jain and Christian holidays recognised by Government for the year 1941 in addition to those notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881), namely:—

Hindu.

Makar Sankranti	Jan.	14
Gudi Padwa	March	28

Parsi (Shehenshahi).

Gatha Gahambars (2 days)	Sept.	2 & 3
----------------------------------	-------	-------

Parsi (Kadmi).

Adar Jashan	April	11
Zarthost-no-Diso	May	13
Gatha Gahambars (2nd day)	Aug.	4
New Year (1st day)	"	5
Khordad Sal	"	11

Mahommedan (Sunni).

Muharram	Feb.	7
Shab-e-Barat	Sept.	8
Ramzan Id (Id-ul-Fitr)	Oct.	24
Mahini Fair (Bombay City only). Dec.		4

Mahommedan (Shia).

Muharram	Feb.	7
Shahadat-e-Iman Hasan	March	26

Id-e-Manlud	April	15
Shahadat-e-Hazarat Ali	Oct.	13
Ramzan Id (Id-ul-Fitr)	"	24

Jewish.

Pesach (2 days)	April	12 & 13
Rosh Hoshana (2 days)	Sept.	22 & 23
Kippur (2nd day)	Oct.	1
Sukkoth (2 days)	"	6 & 14

Jain.

Mahavir Jayanti (Chaitra Sud 13)	April	9
Shravan V'ad 13, 14, 30 and Bhadarva Sud 1 and 3	Aug.	20, 21, 22, 23 & 25
Pajushan, Bhadarva Sud 5	Aug.	27
Kartik Sud 15	Nov.	3

Christian.

Day following New Year's Day. Jan.		2
Christmas	Dec.	27, 29 & 30

Notes.—(1) No days are notified as holidays on account of Parsi (Shehenshahi)—Avan Jashan (12th April); Adar Jashan (11th May); Parsi (Kadmi)—Avan Jashan (13th March); Gatha Gahambars (1st day) (3rd August); New Year (2nd day) (6th August); Jewish Shabouth (1st June); Tishabeab (3rd August); Kippur (1st day) (30th September); Jain Chaitra Sud 15 (11th April); Bhadarva Sud 2 (24th August); Christian—Christmas (28th December); as these festivals fall on days which are declared to be holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

(2) If any of the Muslim Section holidays (both Sunni and Shia) notified above does not fall on the day notified, the Muslim servants of Government (Sunni or Shia, as the case may be) may be granted a sectional holiday in lieu of a holiday on the day notified.

THE INDIAN CALENDARS.

Mahomedan.

1941.	1559.	
January 1	Zilhaj	2
	1560.	
January 29	Muharram	1
February 28	Safar	1
March 30	Rabiwal-Aval	1
April 29	Rabiwal-Sani	1
May 28	Jamadi-al-Aval	1
June 27	Jamadi-al-Sani	1
July 26	Rajab	1
August 25	Shaban	1
September 23	Ramzan	1
October 22	Shawal	1
November 21	Zilkad	1
December 20	Zilhaj	1

Bengalee.

1941.	1547.	
January 1	Paus	17
January 14	Magh	1
February 13	Falgun	1
March 15	Chaitra	1
	1548.	
April 14	Baisack	1
May 15	Jaistha	1
June 15	Ashar	1
July 17	Shraban	1
August 17	Bhadra	1
September 17	Aswin	1
October 17	Kartick	1
November 16	Agrahayana	1
December 16	Paus	1

Samvat.

(S=Sudee, B=Budee.)

1941.	1937.	
January 1	Pausha	S 4
January 14	Pausha	B 1
January 28	Magh	S 1
February 13	Magh	B 1
February 27	Phalgun	S 1
March 14	Phalgun	B 1
	1938.	
March 28	Chaitra	S 1
April 12	Chaitra	B 1
April 27	Vaisaka	S 1
May 12	Vaisaka	B 1
May 26	Jyaishta	S 1
June 10	Jyaishta	B 1
June 25	Ashada	S 1
July 9	Ashada	B 1
July 25	Sravana	S 1
August 8	Sravana	B 1
August 23	Bhadra	S 1
September 6	Bhadra	B 1
September 22	Aswin	S 1

1941.

1998.

October 6	Aswin	B 1
October 21	Kartika	S 1
November 4	Kartika	B 1
November 20	Margasa	S 2
December 4	Margasa	B 1
December 19	Pansa	S 1

Telugu & Kanarese.

(S=Sudee, B=Budee.)

1941.

1862.

January 14	Pushyam	B 1
January 28	Magham	S 1
February 12	Magham	B 1
February 27	Phalgun	S 1

1863.

March 14	Phalgun	B 1
March 28	Chitra	S 1
April 12	Chitra	B 1
April 27	Vaisaka	S 1
May 12	Vaisaka	B 1
May 27	Jyeshtha	S 1
June 10	Jyeshtha	B 1
June 25	Ashada	S 1
July 9	Ashada	B 1
July 25	Sravana	S 1
August 8	Sravana	B 1
August 23	Badra	S 1
September 6	Badra	B 1
September 22	Asvin	S 1
October 6	Asvin	B 1
October 21	Kartika	S 1
November 5	Kartika	B 1
November 19	Marga	S 1
December 4	Marga	B 1
December 19	Pushyam	S 1

Tamil-Malayalam.

1941.

1116.

January 1	Margali-Dhanus	1 S
January 13	Thai-Makaram	1
February 12	Masi-Kumbham	1
March 14	Panguni-Meenam	1
April 13	Chittirai-Mesham	1
May 14	Vaikasi-Brishabham	1
June 14	Ani-Mithunam	1
July 16	Adi-Karkitakam	1

1117.

August 16	Avani-Chingam	1
September 16	Pooratasi-Kanni	1
October 17	Aippisi-Thulam	1
November 16	Kartikai-Vrishchikam	1
December 15	Margali-Dhanus	1

INDEX.

Note.—Every effort has been made to give a comprehensive Index to the information given in the Year Book, and it is hoped that it will facilitate easy reference. Should, however, anyone have suggestions or criticisms to offer calculated to improve the index, they are welcome and will be carefully considered.

A	PAGE		PAGE
Abor Expedition	304	Act, Parsi Marriage and Divorce (Amendment)	503
Accidents, Railway	732	„ Payment of Wages	522
Act, Agricultural Produce Cess	505	„ Petroleum (Amendment)	505
„ Arbitration	502	„ Press	702
„ Cantonments (Amendment)	506	„ Registration (Emergency Powers)	498
„ C. P. Unregulated Factories	524	„ Repealing and (Amendment)	506
„ Coal Mines Safety	503	„ Reserve Bank of India (Closing of Annual Accounts)	502
„ Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Amendment	503	„ Reserve Bank of India (Amendment)	502
„ Code of Civil Procedure	506	„ Reserve Bank of India (2nd Amendment)	503
„ Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment)	506	„ Reserve Bank of India (3rd Amendment)	507
„ Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment)	506	„ Royal Indian Navy (Extension of Service)	498
„ Defence of India (Amendment)	504	„ Steel Industry Protection	742
„ Drugs	504	„ Tea Districts Emigrant Labour	553
„ Employment of Children	526	„ Trade Disputes Conciliation	520
„ Excess Profit Tax	503	„ Trade Marks	499
„ Excess Profit Tax (Amendment)	507	„ Wages, Payment of	522
„ Factories (of 1891)	510	„ War Donations and Investments (Companies)	506
„ „ (of 1911)	511	A. D. C.'s to His Majesty	216
„ „ (of 1922)	514	Aden	196
„ „ (of 1934)	520	„ Protectorate	197
„ Factories (Amendment)	504	Adult Education Conference, Indian	445
„ Foreigners	498	Adult Literacy	408
„ Govt. of India, 1919 & 1935	50	Aero Club of India and Burma	613
„ „ 1935	923	Aeronautical Technical Institute	613
„ Income-Tax Law (Amendment)	503	Afghan King (Habibulla Khan), Assassination of	298
„ Indian Coinage (Amendment)	502	„ King (Nadir Shah), Assassination of	301
„ Indian Company's (Amendment)	506	„ King's (Amanulla's) Tour in India	300
„ Indian Emigration (Amendment)	502	„ War, First	310
„ Indian Finance	503	Afghanistan	297
„ Indian Income-Tax (Amendment)	507	„ after the Great War	299
„ Indian Mines	505	„ and the War	298
„ Indian Navy (Discipline) Amendment	506	Agra	1005
„ Indian Navy (Discipline) 2nd Amendment	506	Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma	441
„ Indian Registration (Amendment)	506	Agricultural & Cattle Improvement Society (All-India)	441
„ Indian Sale of Goods (Amendment)	507	Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras	441
„ Indian Tariff (Amendment)	504	Agricultural Co-operation, Non-Credit	431
„ Indian Tariff (2nd Amendment)	504	„ Conditions in India	853
„ Indian Trade Unions, 1926	588	„ Credit Societies	426
„ Indian Works of Defence (Amendment)	505	„ Equipment	325
„ Industrial Disputes, Bombay, 1938	526	„ Exports	328
„ Insurance (Amendment)	504	„ Finance	325
„ Mines	555	„ and Horticultural Society of India	441
„ Motor Spirit (Duties) Amendment	507		
„ Motor Vehicles (Amendment)	505		
„ National Service (European British Subjects)	504		
„ Offences on Ships and Aircraft	498		

	PAGE		PAGE
Agricultural Incomes, Taxation of ..	511	Army in India Reserve of Officers ..	317
„ Marketing, Improvement of ..	335	„ Reform, Lord Kitchener's ..	311
„ Production	348	„ Reorganisation of 1796 ..	309
„ Progress	332	„ Sport Control Board ..	991
„ Research, Imperial Council ..	59, 333	Art, Bombay School of	17
„ of	341	„ Exhibition (Indian) in London ..	18
„ Statistics	324	„ Indian	15
Agriculture	616	„ Industrial	20
Aircraft Manufacture	358	„ Schools of	17
Air Currents	313	„ Society of Bombay	442
„ Force, Indian	611	Artificial Silk (Imports)	837
„ Mail Scheme, Empire	363	Arts, Royal Society of (Indian Section)	449
„ Office, Delhi (Upper)	614	Assam	70
„ Races, Indian	672	„ Budget	71
„ Raid Precaution Course	614	„ Ecclesiastical Dept.	461
„ Rally, All-India	617	„ Governors of	73
„ Routes	610	„ Judicial Dept.	486
„ Services, India (Development of) ..	1006	„ Legislative Assembly	74
Ajanta	191	„ Legislative Council	76
Ajmer-Merwara	697	„ Secretariat	73
All-India Radio	229	„ States	230
Alwar State	235	Associated Chambers of Commerce of	753
Amb State	672	India	958
Ambulance Association, St. John (Indian	672	„ Anglo-Indian (London) ..	958
Council)	479	„ Bombay Piece-goods Native	755
„ Brigade Overseas, St. John ..	470	„ Merchants'	755
American Baptist Assam Mission ..	470	„ British Medical (Bombay	443
„ Baptist Bengal-Orissa Mission ..	460	„ Branch)	443
„ Baptist Foreign Mission ..	472	„ Central Indian Colonial	958
„ Society	473	„ (London)	958
„ Board of Commissioners for ..	472	„ East India Cotton	766
„ Foreign Missions	473	„ East India (London) ..	958
„ Churches of God Mission ..	472	„ European (and Branches) ..	444
„ College, Madura	476	„ for Supplying Medical Aid	674
„ Friends' Mission	472	„ by Women to the Women	613
„ Madura Mission	473	„ in India (National) ..	674
„ Mennonite Mission	470	„ Gliding	613
„ Presbyterian Mission	620, 1006	„ Grain Merchants'	755
Amritsar	181	„ Hephzibanh Faith	473
Andaman and Nicobar Islands ..	497	„ Missionary	473
Andamans, Transportation and the ..	461	„ Indian Jute Mills	775
Anglican Missions	460	„ Indian Roads and Trans-	447
Anglo-Indian and European Education	958	„ port Development	447
„ „ Association, London ..	331	„ Indian Village Welfare	959
Animal Husbandry	441	„ (London)	959
Anthropological Society of Bombay ..	682	„ Marwari	750
Aquarium, Marine (Madras)	990	„ Millowners' (Bombay) ..	753
Aquatics (Sport)	22	„ „ Mutual Insurance ..	753
Archæology	27	„ National Indian (London) ..	959
Archæological Dept.	62	„ (Nursing) Lady Minto's	676
„ Survey	18	„ Indian	676
Architecture, Indian	26	„ Parsee (of Europe)	659
„ Saracenic	472	„ Press-Owners'	449
Arcoot Mission of the Reformed Church	209	„ St. John Ambulance	672
„ (History of the Army)	418	„ Trained Nurses' (of India) ..	677
„ Education in the	470	Australian Baptist Foreign Mission ..	470
	451	Automobile Association, Western India.	451

Index.

1401

	PAGE		PAGE
Auxiliary Force	315	Bhavnagar State	239
Aviation, Civil	610	Bhopal State	232
" Instruction in	612	Bhor	246
" Scholarships	613	Bhutan	234
		Bhuvaneshvar	1006
B		Bible Society, British and Foreign	443
Badminton	990	Bihar	92
Baghdad Railway	207	Bihar Ecclesiastical Dept.	464
" Railway, Map of	308	" Secretariat	94
Bahawalpur	255	" and Orissa Judicial Dept.	486
Bahrein	284	" Labour Inquiry Committee	584
Balance of Trade	854	" Legislative Assembly	95
Balasior	243	" Legislative Council	98
Baluchistan	191	Bijapur	1007
" Agency	223	Bikaner State	228
Bamboos	602	Billiards	989
Banganapalle State	238	Birth Rate	662
Bank Notes	846	" & Death Rate Statistics	663
" Notes, (Right of issue)	712	Blindness in India	667
" Rate	719	Bolshevik Penetration in Afghanistan	209
" Rate, Publication of	712	Bombay Art Society	442
Bankers and Shroffs	719	" Baroda & Central India Rly.	734
Bankers' Clearing Houses	720	" Budget	102
Banking	704	" Chamber of Commerce	751
Banks, Exchange	715	" Ecclesiastical Dept.	463
Banks (Joint Stock) Capital, Reserve, etc.	717	" Hydro-Electric Works	377
" in India, London Offices of	718	" Judicial Department	484
Bansda State	243	" Legislative Assembly	107
Banswara State	224	" Legislative Council	112
Baptist Societies	269	" Medical Union	442
Bara Wafat	1012	" Natural History Society	442
Baria	243	" Port	391
Baroda	220	" Province	99
" Residency	243	" School of Art	17
Basel Evangelic Mission	476	" Secretariat	105
Basra (Iraq)	285	Botanical Survey	644
Bastar	249	" Survey of India	62
Beam Wireless Stations	696	Boxing	980
Benares	251, 1006	" Associations	991
" Mathematical Society	441	Boy Scout Movement	410
Bengal Budget	80	" Scouts	419
" Chamber of Commerce	747	Boys' Christian Home Mission	475
" Ecclesiastical Dept.	462	British Army, Health of	665
" National Chamber of Commerce	748	" Forces in India	313
" Judicial Dept.	483	" Guiana, Indians in	948
" Legislative Assembly	84	" Empire Leprosy Relief Assn.	667
" Legislative Council	90	" Medical Association	443
" Province	77	" Subjects, European, and Criminal Law	480
" Secretariat	82	" Trade Commissioner Service	762
" Nagpur Rly.	734	" University Women in India, Association of	454
" & North-Western Railway	734	Broadcast Receiving Licenses	698
Berar, Central Provinces and	113	Broadcasting	698
Bevin Training Scheme	548	" Stations and Transmitters	699
Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.	441	" Budget, Central Government	931
Bharata Itihasa Sanshodhaka Mandala	442	" Defence	814
Bharatpur State	227		

	PAGE		PAGE
Budgets, Provincial: <i>See under respective Provinces.</i>		Ceylon Trade Commissioner for India ..	763
Bundi State	226	Chamba	259
Bureau of Public Information	59	Chamber of Commerce, Bengal	747
Burma	201	" of Commerce, Bengal National ..	748
" Budget	204	" of Commerce, Bombay	751
" Chamber of Commerce	760	" of Commerce, Burma	760
" Club, New	959	" of Commerce, Cocanada	761
" Ecclesiastical Dept.	464	" of Commerce, Indian, Calcutta ..	749
" Indians in	952	" of Commerce, Indian (Lahore). ..	759
" Judicial Department	487	" of Commerce, International (Indian National Committee) ..	751
" Office (Home Government)	213	" of Commerce, Karachi	755
" Secretariat	208	" of Commerce, Madras	756
" States	210	" of Commerce, Maharashtra	755
C		" of Commerce, Northern India. ..	757
Calcutta Improvement Trust	387	" of Commerce, Punjab	759
" Port	390	" of Commerce, Southern India ..	757
" University Commission	412	" of Commerce, United Pro- vinces	759
Calendars, Indian	1398	" of Commerce, Upper India	758
Cambay	243	" Merchants' (of United Pro- vinces)	758
Campaigns, Minor	310	" of Princes	262
Canadian Baptist Mission	469	Chambers of Commerce	746
" Commercial Intelligence Service ..	763	" of Commerce, Federation of Indian	747
" Presbyterian Mission	471	Chamberlain Currency Committee ..	826
Cape Town Agreement	939	Chandernagore	275
Caste Marks	14	Chank Fisheries, Pearl and	682
" Practices	14	Chemical Society, Indian	446
Cattle Improvement	330	Chemicals (Imports)	880
" Society	441	Cheques Cleared Annually, Total Amount of	720
Cauvery-Mettur Project	355	Chhota-Udepur	243
Caves	25	Chief Commissioners of N.-W.F. Pro- vinces	145
Cawnpore Labour Inquiry Committee..	533	" Commissioners' Provinces	52
Cement (Imports)	862	Children in Western India, Society for the Protection of	451
Census of India, 1931	38	Children's Aid Society	443
" .. 1941	36	Chitral	235
Central Asian Mission	476	Chittagong Port	393
" Board of Revenue	58	Christain and Missionary Alliance ..	473
" Bureau of Irrigation	352	Church Organisation in India	459
" Financing Agencies	427	" of the Brethren	473
" Government	54	" of India	459
" Government Budget	931	" of the Nazarene Mission	473
" India Agency	229	" of Scotland	468
" Provinces Textile Labour Inquiry Committee	534	" of Sweden Mission	477
" Provinces and Berar	113	" Roman Catholic	467
" Provinces Budget	117	" Tamil Evangelical Lutheran	477
" Provinces and Berar Ecclesias- tical Dept.	464	Cinema Equipment, Imports of	795
" Provinces and Berar Governors ..	120	Civil Aviation	610
" Provinces and Berar Legislative Assembly	121	" Suits Instituted, Number and Value of	490
" Provinces and Berar Judicial Dept.	488	Clearing Houses, Bankers'	720
" Provinces Secretariat	119	Club, Himalayan	634
Ceylon, India and	736	" Indian Gymkhana (London)	958
" and India General Mission	475		

	PAGE		PAGE
Clubs in India, Principal	455	Co-operative Movement	424
Coal	741	" Movement in Indian States ..	436
Cocaine Traffic	796	" Propaganda, Education and	
Cocanada Chamber of Commerce ..	761	Training	431
Cochin Port	394	" Societies Act	435
" State	237	" Societies for Industrial	
Coffee	786	Workers	562
Coinage Committee of 1913	31	" Statistics	437
" Committees of Enquiry	30	Coorg	191
" History of	823	Copyright	689
" Reforms	30	Corporation Tax	811
" Weights and Measures	29	Cost of Living	571
Coir	801	Cotton	328
Colleges, Intermediate	414	" Association, East India	766
Collieries, Railway Owned, Output of ..	732	" Committee, Indian Central ..	764
Commanders-in-Chief in India	63	" Enquiry (Tariff Board)	768
Commerce Dept. (Govt. of India) ..	60	" Excise duty	767
Commercial Intelligence and Statistics,		" Exports	864
Dept. of	761	" Goods Exports	864
Commercial Intelligence Service, Cana-		" Goods production	865
dian	763	" Indian	767
Commercial Stamps	811	" Manufactures (Imports)	850
Commission, Exchange (of 1925-26) ..	831	" Manufactures (Exports)	865
" Labour	517	" Mill Industry, (See Textile Industry)	
" Lindsay	405	" Trade Delegations	769
" Universities	400	" Yarn Spun	770
Committee, Bihar Labour Inquiry	534	Council of State	68
" Bombay Textile Labour		" of State (Constitution)	926
Inquiry	531	Courts of Justice, Constitution of ..	481
" Cawnpore Labour Inquiry ..	533	Credit Societies, Agricultural	426
" C.P. Textile Labour Inquiry ..	504	" Societies, Urban	434
" Chamberlain	826	Cricket	973
" Cotton Contracts	786	" Associations	901
" Currency (1919)	827	C. I. D.	491
" Hartog	405	Criminal Law in India, Codification of ..	480
" Indian Central Cotton	764	Criminal Tribes	497
" Indian Central Jute	776	Crops	327
" Pope	729	Crown of India, Imperial Order of the ..	1003
" Punjab University Enquiry ..	412	Cultivation Methods	325
" Rly. Rates Advisory	729	Currency and The War of 1914-18 ..	827
" U. P. Unemployment	405	Currency Committee (Chamberlain) ..	826
Communications, Dept. of, (Govt. of		" of 1919	827
India)	60	" Note Issue	836
Concurrent Legislative List	53	" System	825
Congregational Societies	472	Curzon's (Lord) Frontier Policy ..	292
Congress of Faiths, World	959	Customs	821
Congress, Indian National	876	Customs, (Indian) Manners and ..	13
" Ministries	877	Cutch State	241
" & Indian Princes	263		
Conjeevaram	1007		
Consular Officers in India, Foreign ..	625		
Consulates in Calcutta but not in			
Bombay	624		
" Foreign (in Bombay)	624		
Consumptives' Homes Society	443		
Cooch Behar	248		
Co-operative Banks, Provincial	428		
" Committees of Enquiry	435		

D

Dairying	331
Daman	273
Dangs Country	244
Danish Missionary Society	477
Darjeeling	629
Dasara	1012
Datia State	233
Death Rate Statistics	663

	PAGE		PAGE
Debt (Rural Indebtedness)	424	Education Department	403
Deccan States Agency	245	" Health & Lands, Dept. of ..	58
Decorations, Titles and	1004	" in the Army	418
Defence Budget	814	" of Indian Women and Girls ..	414
" Dept.	58, 312	" Primary	407
" Forces	313	" Professional and Technical ..	410
" of India Act	504	" Secondary & High School ..	408
Dehra Dun Forest College	693	Educational Expenditure	406, 418
Delhi	102,620,1007	" Progress in British India, Statement of	401
Demands For Dearness Allowances ..	537	" Services	314
Demand For Uniform Labour Laws in India	544	" Statistical progress	406
Dhar State	232	Electoral Franchise	55
Dharampur	243	Electricity for Factory Lighting (Intro- duction of)	511
Dholpur State	227	Ellora	1008
Dhrangadhra State	240	Emigrant Labour Act, Tea Districts ..	553
Dir State	235	Emigration to Fiji and British Guiana ..	936
District Boards	386	" Indian	934
Diu	273	Empire Air Mail Scheme	611
Divali	1012	Employers' Federation of India	444
Division of Powers	52	" (Industrial) Organisation ..	747
Dog Shows	986	Engineers, Institution of	448
Dominion Columns	195	English Education, Growth and Organi- sation of	400
Doon School	419	Epidemic Diseases, (Mortality from) ..	603
Dress, Evolution of	13	European Association (and Branches) ..	444
Drugs (Cultivation and Sale of)	820	" British Subjects and Criminal Law	480
" & Medicines (Imports)	861	" Education, Anglo-Indian and ..	400
"Dufferin," I.M.M.T.S.	411	Evangelic Mission, Basel	476
Dungarpur State	224	Evangelical Lutheran Church (Tamil) ..	477
Dyeing Substances (Imports)	862	" " Mission (Leipzig) ..	477
		" " India Mission (Missouri)	477
E		" National Missionary Society of Stockholm	476
Earthquakes	640	Everest Committee	631
Earthquake Zones of India (Map) ..	654	Everest Expeditions	631
East India Association (London) ..	958	Everest	631
" India Company	51	Exchange (16d.)	825
" India Cotton Association ..	766	" (2s.)	829
" Indian Rly.	734	" Banks	715
Eastern Bengal Railway	734	" Bank's Capital, Reserve, etc. ..	716
" Group Conference	1016	" Commission of 1925-26	831
" States Agency	248	" Committee of 1919	827
" States Agency (Area and Popula- tion)	224	" Ratio	835
Ecclesiastical Dept., Assam	464	" Rise in	827
" " Bengal	462	Excise	819
" " Bihar	464	" Reforms	819
" " Bombay	463	Executive Council (Viceroy's)	58
" " Burma	464	Exhibition in London	18
" " Central Provinces and Berar	464	Expeditions (Overseas)	309
" " Madras	464	Expenditure Statement, Revenue and (Central Government)	816
" " North-West Frontier ..	465	Exports, Agricultural	328
" " Punjab	465	" of Merchandise	863
" " United Provinces ..	466	For Exports of various commodities, See under the particular article required.	
Economic Conditions, Social and ..	43	External Affairs Dept. (Govt. of India) ..	59
Editors Conference	703		
Education	399		
" Central Advisory Board of ..	404		
" Commissions	405		

	F	PAGE		PAGE
Factories Act of 1891	310	Freemasonry in India	635
" Act of 1911	311	French Possessions	274
" Act of 1922	314	Fresco Paintings	25
" Act, 1934	320	Friends Service Council	476
" Act, C. P. Unregulated (1937).	..	324	Frontier, North-Eastern	302
Factory Acts, Earlier	310	" German Influence in	279
" Hours of Work and Conditions of Employment	356	" Militia	314
" Statistics	350	" Policies	290
Family Names	14	" Problem	290
Famine	373	Frontiers	276
" Trusts	376		
Faridkot	259	G	
Fashion Variations	13	Gahambars	1013
Fatehpur Sikri	1009	Gandhi, Mr.	870 et seq.
Federal Assembly	927	Gandhi-Smuts Agreement	938
" Court	61. 481	927	Gandesh Chauthrathi	1013
" Finance Committee's Report	810	Gates to India	207
" Govt. Structure	927	Geological Survey	647
Festivals, Indian	1012	Geological Survey of India	62
Fighting Races	318	George V Memorial	195
Film Imports	795	German Influence in the Frontier	279
" Industry	793	Ghandara Monuments	24
Finance	810	Girl Guide Movement	410
" Dept., Govt. of India	58	Glass & Glassware	799
Financial Aid to Industrial Workers	..	361	" (Imports)	862
Fish Curing	682	Glossary	1
Fisheries, Bengal	604	Goa	268
" Bihar & Orissa	684	Gokulashtami	1013
" Bombay	685	Gold	744
" Madras	681	" Absorption of (in India)	805
" Punjab	687	" Bullion Standard	834
" Sind	687	" Coinage	824
" Travancore	688	" Currency, Scheme for	834
Fisheries of India	681	Gold	979
Fishing, Deep Sea (and Research)	..	683	Gondal State	240
Flour Exports	806	Government of India	50
Flying Clubs (Subsidy Scheme)	612	" Central	54
Foodgrains & Flour Exports	866	" Deposits with Imperial Bank of India and in former Presidency Banks	706
Football	978	" Deposits with Reserve Bank of India Act (1919 and 1935)	706
" Associations	992	" of India Act, 1935	50
Forces, Indian State	316	" of India Secretariat	923
" Regular British (in India)	313	" of India, Miscellaneous Ap- pointments	37
Foreign Possessions in India	263	Governors' Powers and Responsibilities.	62
Forest College, Dehra Dun	694	" Provinces	51
" Education	693	Governor-General of India	37
" Engineering Service, Indian	695	" Personal Staff of	57
" Industries	695	Governor-General's Executive Council ..	58
" Produce	694	Governors-General of India	63
" Ranger College	694	Grahana	1013
" Research	693	Grain Merchants' Association	755
" Service	690	G. I. P. Rly.	734
Forests	123	Great War and Its Effects on Labour	512
Fort St. George, Governor's of	62	" India's Efforts in	318
" William, Governors of	281	Groundnut	329
France and the Frontier	55		
Franchise	55		

	PAGE		PAGE
Groundnut Exports	866	Imports of Merchandise	855
Gujarat States Agency	243	<i>For Imports of Various Commodities, see under</i>	
Gupta Age, The	24	<i>the particular article required.</i>	
Gwalior	221	Improvement Trust, Calcutta	387
H			
Haj	1013	Income Tax Rates	822
Hardinge (Lady) Medical College and		„ „ Reforms	823
Hospital	675	Index Numbers and Prices	869
Hardware (Imports)	860	India Act, Government of (1935)	923
Hartog Committee	405	„ Christian Mission	473
Health (of the workers)	566	„ Council	212
„ of the British Army	665	„ Government of	50
„ of the Indian Army	666	„ House	957
„ Public	662	„ League	958
Hebrew Mission, Old Church	476	„ Office	56, 213
Hephzibah Faith Missionary Association	473	„ The Peoples of	32
Hides, Skins and Leather	799	„ Society (Arts and Letters)	958
„ and Skins Exports	866	Indian Accountancy Board	445
High Courts	481	Indian Air Services (Development of)	510
„ Commissioner's Office	214	„ Architecture	18
„ School Education, Secondary and	408	„ Army, Health of	666
Hill Stations	629	„ (Royal) Army Service Corps	314
Himalayas, Climbing in the	630	„ Art	15
Himalayan Club	634	„ Central Cotton Committee	764
Hindu Mahasabha	898	„ Chamber of Commerce in Great	
Hindu Society of Great Britain, Central	958	Britain	958
Historical Centres	1005	„ Colonial Association, Central	
Hockey	978	„ (London)	958
Holdings (Land), Consolidation of	432	„ Conciliation Group	958
Holidays, Public, in 1941	1397	„ Emigration	934
„ with Pay	559	„ Empire Society (London)	958
Home Dept. (Govt. of India)	59	„ Festivals and Observances	1012
Home Government	212	„ Glossary	1
Horse Breeding and Show Society of		„ Gymkhana Club (London)	958
India, National	448	„ Iron and Steel Industry	777
Horticultural Society of India, Agri-		„ Labour and The War	546
cultural and	441	„ Legislative Assembly	64
Hospitals, Insanity and Mental	673	„ Legislature	929
Hotels in India, Burma, Ceylon and		„ Mathematical Society	446
Malaya	623	„ Merchants' Chamber	754
Housing, Industrial	565	„ Meritorious Service Medal	1004
„ Schemes in Calcutta	389	„ Military Academy	317
Hyderabad and Berar	216	„ Missionary Society of Tinnevely	473
Hydro-Electric Development	377	„ Mutiny	310
I			
Idar State	242	„ Names	14
Idul-Azha	1014	„ National Congress	876
Id-ul-Fitr	1014	„ Navy, Royal	322
Immigration of Indian Labour into		„ Overseas Central Association	446
Ceylon	554	„ Orders (Decorations & Titles)	1002
Imperial Bank of India	704	„ Police	491
„ Bank Agreement with Reserve		„ Ports	390
Bank	704	„ Signal Corps	313
„ Bank Directorate	705	„ Societies in London	958
„ Bank's Branches	705	„ Society of Oriental Art	447
„ Bank's Balance-sheet	707	„ Soldiers' Board	319
„ Council of Agricultural		„ States Forces	316
Research	59, 334	„ „ Blys.	735
„ Institute of Sugar Technology.	339	„ „ Tributes	267
		„ States	215

	PAGE		PAGE
Indian Stores Department	871	Iron Ore and Steel (Imports)	857
„ Students' Union and Hostel	958	Iron and Steel Industry	777
„ Territorial Force	315	Irrigated Acreage	356
„ Time	28	Irrigation	326, 351
„ Titles	1003	„ Central Bureau of	352
„ Village Welfare Association	959	Irrigation Works	351
Indians, Admission of (to other parts of the Empire)	937	J	
„ in British Guiana	948	Jackson Co-operative Bank	562
„ in Burma	952	Jails	495
„ in Canada and Australia	956	„ Commission of Enquiry, 1919	496
„ in Ceylon	950	„ Committee	495
„ in Great Britain	957	Jaipur State	226
„ in Kenya Colony	942	„ Residency (Area and Population of)	224
„ in Malaya	950	Jaisalmar State	225
„ in Mauritius	955	Jammu and Kashmir State	259
„ in South Africa	938	Janjira	245
„ in Zanzibar	953	Jaora State	233
„ Overseas	933	Jawhar State	243
Indigo	782	Jhalawar State	228
Indore State	230	Jind State	253
Industrial Arts	20	Jodhpur State	225
„ Court	527	Joint Stock Banks	717
„ Disputes, Statistics of	597	Judicial Dept., Assam	486
„ Disputes and Trade Disputes Legislation	595	„ „ Bengal	483
„ Housing	565	„ „ Berar	488
„ Safety	568	„ „ Bihar & Orissa	486
„ Strife in India	517	„ „ Bombay	484
„ Workers in India	549	„ „ Burma	487
Infantile Mortality Rates	42	„ „ Central Provinces	488
Infectious Diseases (Mortality from)	663	„ „ Madras	486
Infirmities	45	„ „ N.W.F. Province	488
Information Bureau (Govt. of India)	59	„ „ Orissa	486
Insanity and Mental Hospitals in India	673	„ „ Punjab	488
Inscriptions (Archæological)	26	„ „ United Provinces	489
Institution of Engineers	448	Junagadh State	240
Institutions (Societies and) in London connected with India	958	Justice, Laws & Administration of	480
Instruments, Apparatus, etc. (Imports of)	862	Jute	329
Insurance Business	806	„ Committee, Indian Central	776
„ Fees, Postal	656	„ Exports	774, 864
„ Fund, Post Office	809	„ Industry	772
„ in India	806	„ Manufactures (Export)	774, 864
„ Societies (Co-operative)	434	„ Mills Association, Indian	775
Inter-denominational Missions	476	„ Production	772
Inter-University Board	414	„ Technological Research	778
Intermediate Colleges	414	Juvenile Prisoners	496
Internal Air Services	611	K	
International Affairs, Royal Institute of	959	Kaisar-I-Hind Medal	1004
„ Chamber of Commerce	751	Kalat State	223
„ Labour Conference	598	Kamran Island	200
„ Labour Organisations	513	Kanchenjunga, Attempts on	631
Iran	289	Kangra Valley	629
Iraq	285	Kapurthala State	257
„ Map of	286	Karachi Chamber of Commerce	755
„ Protocol	287	„ Port	392
Irish Presbyterian Church Mission	470	Karauli State	227
Iron Ore	742	Karikai	275

	PAGE		PAGE
Kashmir State	259	Ladies' Societies	475
" (Mill Station)	621	Lady Hardinge Medical College and	
" Hydro-Electric Works	382	Hospital	675
Kathiawar Agency, Eastern	239	Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association	676
" " Western	239	Land Holdings, Consolidation of	432
Kathiri State	200	" Mortgage Banks	429
Kenya Colony, Indians in	942	" Revenue	817
Khairpur	256	Languages	44
Kharsawan and Seraikela States	248	Las Bela State	223
Khasi States	250	Law Officers of Govt.	483
Khoramshahr	285	" Reports	483
Khordadai	1014	Lawa (Area and Population)	224
Khyber Pass	620	" Chiefship	226
King's Indian Orderly Officers	317	Lawn Tennis Associations	992
Kishangarh State	226	Laws and Administration of Justice	480
Kitchener's (Lord) Army Reform	311	" of 1910	498
Kodaikanal	629	League of Nations, India and the	508
Kolhapur	245	" of Nations Union	446
" and the Deccan States Agency	245	Leather	799
Konarak	1009	Legal Practitioners	482
Kotah State	228	Legislation, Provincial	52
Koweit Port	285	Legislative Assemblies, Provincial (Con-	
Kurku and Central India Hill Mission	475	stitution of)	928
Kutab Minar	620	" Assembly, Assam	74
		" " Bengal	84
		" " Bihar	95
		" " Bombay	107
		" " Central	64
		" " Central Provinces	
		and Bihar	121
		" " Madras	135
		" " North West Fron-	
		tier Province	146
		" " Orissa	150
		" " Punjab	160
		" " Sind	166
		" " United Provinces	
		183	
		" Council, Assam	76
		" " Bengal	90
		" " Bihar	98
		" " Bombay	112
		" " Madras	140
		" " United Provinces	
		189	
		" Councils, Provincial (Con-	
		stitution of)	928
		" Dept. (Govt. of India)	61
		" List	53
		Legislature, Indian	929
		Legislatures, Provincial	51
		Lepers, Mission to	474
		Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission	477
		Leprosy in India	666
		Leprosy Relief Asscn., British Empire	667
		Liberal Association, Western India	
		National	451
		Liberal Federation, National	906
		Life Insurance Societies (Co-operative).	434
		" Offices Business	806
		Lindsay Commission	405
		Linseed	329
L			
Labour Commission	517		
" Commission's Report	519		
" Dept. (Govt. of India)	58		
" Departments	514		
" Discipline, Measures for			
enforcing	564		
" Enfranchisement of	592		
" in India	510		
" in Indian Mines and Mines			
Acts	555		
" Inquiry Committee, Bombay			
Textile	531		
" " Bihar	534		
" in Indian States	607		
" Laws, Proposals for	515		
" Organisation, International	598		
" Questions, Government Admi-			
nistration of	601		
" Representation in Legislatures.	593		
" (Industrial) Recruitment	552		
" Under Autonomous Provincial			
Govts.	524		
Labour Office:—			
Central Government	602		
Bengal	602		
Madras	603		
Bombay	603		
Punjab	604		
Central Provinces	605		
United Provinces	605		
Sind	606		
Bihar	606		
Lac Exports	867		
" Industry	792		

	PAGE		PAGE
Liquors (Imports)	861	Map of Persian Gulf	283
Literacy in India	43	Marketing Officers	339
.. Adult	408	.. Societies	432
Literary Societies	441	Martial Classes, <i>see</i> <i>Fighting Races</i> ..	318
.. Society, Madras	448	Marwari Association	750
.. .. Rangoon	449	Maskat	284
Livestock	325	Matches, Excise on	810
.. Census	330	Maternity Benefits to working Women ..	568
.. Improvement Association	448	.. & Child Welfare Movement ..	670
Living (Better) Societies	434	Mathematical Society, Benares	441
.. Costs of Working Classes	571	.. .. Indian	446
Lloyd Barrage	165	Matheran	629
Local Self-Government	385	Mathura	24
London Missionary Society	472	Mauryan Monuments	23
Lucknow	621	Mayurbhanj	243
Lunawada State	244	Measures, Coinage, Weights and	29
Lutheran Church, Tamil Evangelical ..	477	Medal, Indian Distinguished Service ..	1003
.. India Mission, Missouri Evangelical	477	.. .. Meritorious Service	1004
.. Mission, Leipzig Evangelical ..	477	Medical Aid to the Women of India, National Association of	674
.. (United) Church in America, India Mission of	476	Medical Association, British (Bombay Branch)	443
.. Societies	476	.. College, Women's Christian	475
.. Churches in India, Federation of	477	.. Service for India, Women's	674
		.. Union, Bombay	442
M		Medicines Imports, Drug and	861
Machinery & Millwork (Imports) ..	839	Memorial, George V	195
Madras Budget	128	.. All-India War	195
.. Chamber of Commerce	536	Mennonite Mission—General Conference ..	475
.. Ecclesiastical Department	464	Mental Hospitals in India, Insanity and ..	673
.. Judicial Department	486	Merchandise, Imports of	863
.. Legislative Assembly	133	.. .. Exports of	863
.. .. Council	140	Metal Work	21
.. Literary Society	448	Metals & Ores Exports	867
.. Port	392	Meteorological Department, India	359
.. Province	124	Meteorological Dept., and List of Officers ..	364
.. .. States	236	Meteorology	357
.. Secretariat	133	Meteorological offices	362
M. & S. M. Rly.	735	Methodist Church	467
Madura	628, 1009	.. Missions	478
.. Church Council	472	Mettur Project	355
.. Mission Sangam	472	.. Hydro-Electric Scheme	381
Mahabeshwar	629	Mewar Residency and S. R. S. Agency (Area and population)	224
Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce ..	755	Migration	33
Mahasabha, Hindu	898	.. Overseas	933
Major Strikes in India during 1940-41 ..	597	Military Academy, Indian	317
Malaria	669	.. Farms Department	314
Malaya (Indians in)	950	.. Finance Department	59
Malerkotla	258	Mill Industry, (Cotton) Progress of	771
Mandi	253	Millet	327
Manganese Ore	743	Millowners' Association, Bombay	753
Manipur	250	.. Mutual Insurance Association	753
Manners and Customs (Indian)	13	Mineral Oils (Imports)	860
Manures	326	.. Production in India	740
Map of Baghdad Railway	308	Minerals, Mines and	740
.. of Earthquake Zones in India ..	654		

	PAGE		PAGE
Prices, Index Numbers of	869	Railway Clearing Accounts Office	
Primary Education	407	Collieries, Output of ..	
Princes, Chamber of	262	Committee (Pope) ..	
Prison Enquiry Commission 1919 ..	496	Conference	
Prisoners, Employment of	495	Earnings, Tonnage & ..	
" Juvenile	496	Eastern Bengal	
" Professional and Technical Education ..	410	East Indian	
" Names	15	Electrification	
Prohibition	820	Enquiry Committee ..	
Protection to Cotton Industry	768	Finances, Separation of (from ..)	
Provinces of India	51	General Finances)	
" Chief Commissioners'	52	Gauges	
Provincial Constitutions	925	G. I. P.	
" Co-operative Banks	428	Indianisation of Superior ..	
" Legislation	52	Services	
" Legislative Assemblies (Constitution)	928	M. & S. M.	
" Legislative Councils (Constitution) ..	928	Management	
" Legislatures (Composition of)	51	Management, State	
Public Health	662	Company	
" Holidays	1307	Mileage	
" Information, Bureau of	59	" Statistics	
Pudukottai State	237	N. W.	
Pulses	328	Owned Collieries, Output of ..	
Punchayets	385	Profits	
Punjab	152	Publicity	
" Budget	155	Rates Advisory Committ ..	
" Chamber of Commerce	759	South Indian	
" Ecclesiastical Dept.	465	Staff	
" Federation of Industries (Amritsar)	760	Statistics	
" Governors	159	to Burma	
" Judicial Dept.	488	to Ceylon	
" Legislative Assembly	160	Tonnage & Earnings	
" Secretariat	159	Railways	
" States	252	Financial Result of Work ..	
Purana Qila	621, 1010	" to India	
Puri	126	" in India, Chief	
Pykara Hydro-Electric Project	380	" India n States	
" Hydro-Electric Works		" Working Results	
		Rainfall at selected Stations in ..	
		Rajkot	
		Rajpipla	
		Rajputana Agency	
		Ram Lila	
		Ram Navmi	
		Rambhai Mukti Mission	
		Rameshvaram	
		Rampur	
		Ranran	
		Rangoon Literary Socie ..	
		" Port	
		Ratlam State	
		Recreation Club In	
		Recruitment Meth	
		Red Cross Society	
		Reformatory Schem	
		Reforms (of 1919)	
		Reforms Secretariat	
		Regions Beyond	
		Religions	
		" Society for W.P., Indian ..	
		Religious Places of	
		(in London)	
		Remarriage, Widows and	
		Research Fund Associa	

